

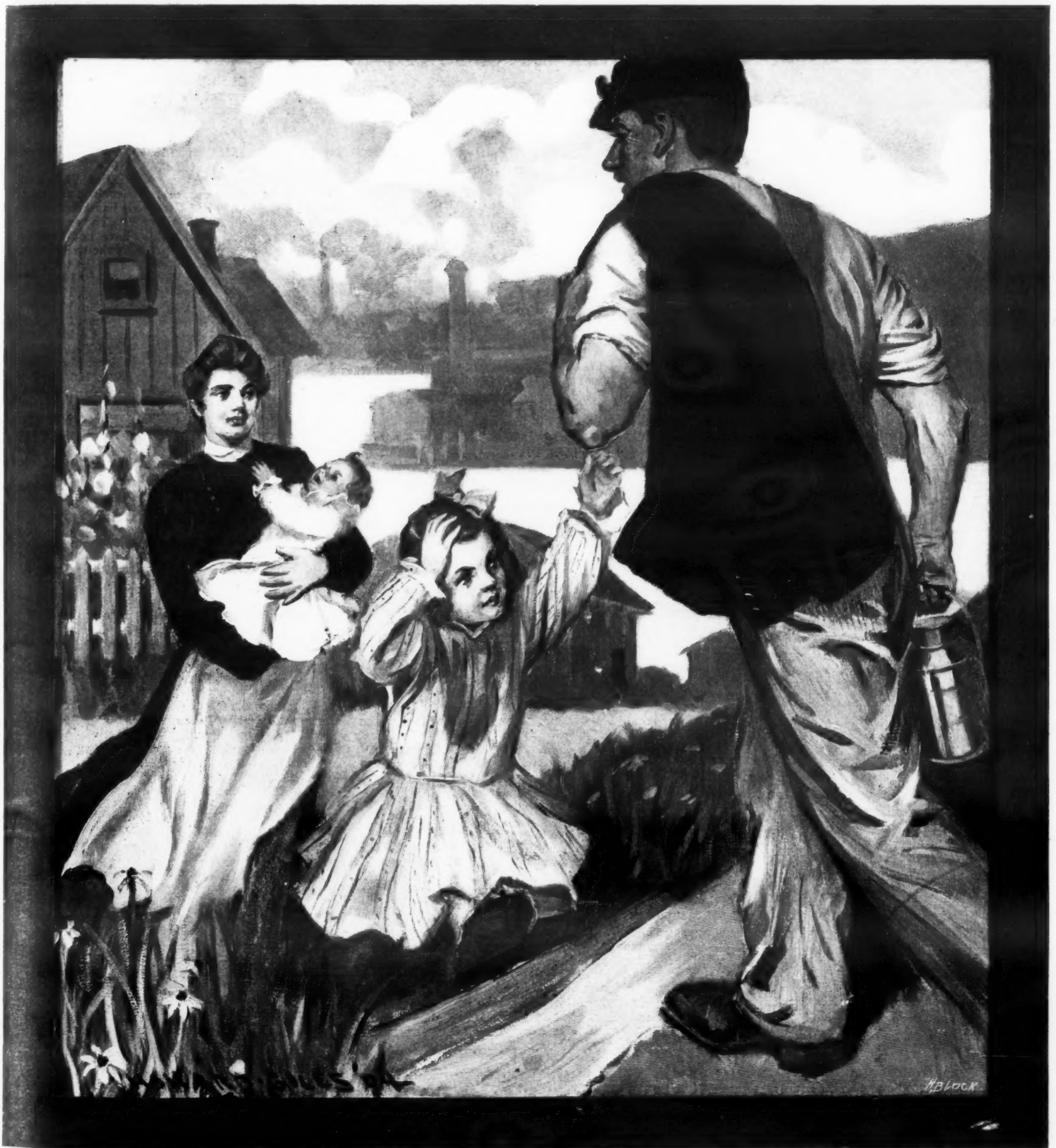
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.

Drawn by Howard Giles.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, September 1, 1904

Why the Gold Standard Is Irrevocable.

"WE KNOW what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency," said President Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance. "We mean the same thing from year to year." One of Judge Parker's New York newspaper apologists attacks this statement, and says: "The gold standard was first disturbed in the United States in 1878 by the passage of the act creating silver a full legal tender, and providing for its coinage whenever presented at the mint."

The Parker paper is wrong in at least two particulars. There was no gold standard in 1878. A Republican Congress passed, and a Republican President (Grant) signed, the gold-resumption act of 1875, which the Democrats opposed at the time, and which they tried to repeal afterward, but that act did not go into operation until 1879. There was no gold in circulation in 1878. Gold was merchandise then and had been since the suspension of specie payments by the government on the last day of 1861.

The other point on which the Parker paper is wrong is that the silver act of 1878 was not a free-coinage law, but was a limited-coinage law. The Democratic House in 1877 passed a free-silver bill introduced by Mr. Bland, but this was changed in the Republican Senate to a limited-coinage bill (the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 of silver bullion a month, and not more than \$4,000,000), and in that form the Democratic House, after a hard fight for its free-coinage measure, accepted it. The bill went to President Hayes on February 28th, 1878, was vetoed by him, but was passed over the veto. The majority of that bill's friends, even in its limited-coinage form, were Democrats, and the majority of its enemies were Republicans.

Many attempts, chiefly by Democrats, were made in the next few years to pass a free-silver act in Congress, and at last, in order to head off free-silver legislation, the Republicans in 1890 passed the bill called the Sherman act. This law was not only less destructive than the free-silver bills which Bland and his Democratic friends had been trying to enact, but it was less harmful than the limited-coinage law of 1878, which it superseded. The purchase clause of the Sherman law, which President Cleveland called a "truce, after a long struggle between the advocates of free-silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative," was repealed in 1893, in the extra session of the Congress which Cleveland called. Cleveland knew that his chief reliance in getting sane financial legislation would be on the Republicans, and the expression just quoted from his message to Congress at the opening of that session showed that he understood why they had been forced into passing that law. Moreover, had it not been for the Republicans in 1893 the Democrats, at the time of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, would have re-enacted the Bland law of 1878, which started the dilution of the currency that had caused many of the country's financial ills.

The Democratic Congress of 1893-95, Democratic in both branches, after the Republicans had prevented it from re-enacting the Bland law, passed the silver seigniorage act—which ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, stigmatized as a law for the "coining of a vacuum," but Cleveland vetoed it. In their national convention in 1896, the Republicans declared that in

the absence of international co-operation in the use of silver the "existing gold standard must be preserved." The Democrats immediately afterward, accepting the Republican challenge, demanded that the mints be thrown wide open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver "at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." On that issue, thus squarely made, the Republicans defeated the Democrats in 1896, and thus won the first victory which had been gained on a clean-cut division on the gold-standard question. In that momentous and memorable struggle Judge Parker was openly on the free-silver side.

On March 14th, 1900, the Republicans followed up this victory by an act of Congress, opposed bitterly by the Democrats in all its stages, placing the gold standard formally in the statutes, and providing an increased gold fund for the standard's maintenance. On the gold-standard issue in the fall of that year the Republicans won a more decisive victory even than they scored in 1896, and Judge Parker was again openly on the wrong side. This is the record of the Republican and the Democratic parties on the gold question from 1878 onward. The Republicans did their work so consistently and so well that Judge Parker, who had voted for Bryan and the silver standard in 1896 and 1900, acknowledged, in his telegram to William F. Sheehan, that he regards "the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established."

President Roosevelt could counter on his critics by using Prince Hal's rebuke to Falstaff: "Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down."

Leanings of Naturalized Americans.

THE BOSTON *Pilot's* abandonment of the Democratic party and its championship of President Roosevelt, that paper being one of the oldest and most influential of the Irish and Roman Catholic journals of the United States, is an event of historic importance. Until the appearance of the Republican party in 1854-56 the great bulk of the foreign-born citizens of the United States belonged to the Democratic party. This was due, chiefly, to (1) the alien and sedition laws passed by the Federalist party, the Democracy's antagonist of the early days of the government; and (2) to the nativistic spirit, culminating in the Know-nothing party of 1852-56, formed of various parties and factions which the Democracy successively assailed.

The alien and sedition laws, incited by the scurrilous attacks on Washington's and Adams's administrations, chiefly by a coterie of foreign-born journalists, gave the President power in certain cases to expel foreigners from the country, prescribed fines and imprisonment for certain offenses, and lengthened the probation period in naturalization from five to fourteen years. These laws were signed by John Adams, a Federalist, in 1798, were fiercely attacked by the Democrats, turned the entire foreign vote against the Federalists, and contributed strongly toward Adams's defeat and Jefferson's victory in 1800. All those laws which did not expire by their own limitation were quickly repealed by the Democrats.

Every foreigner for the next half-century learned of the old alien and sedition laws just as soon as he landed in the United States. Nearly all of them became Democrats on that account. The fact that the solid foreign vote was Democratic incited anti-alien movements among the various enemies of the Democracy, looking to the raising of barriers against the naturalization of foreigners. On a nativistic ticket in 1844 James Harper, of the publishing house of that name, was elected mayor of New York. The Know-nothing party of a few years later aimed to prevent foreigners, especially Roman Catholics, from holding office, and tried to lengthen the residence period for naturalization to twenty-one years. The Democrats fought this spirit in its various forms, and thus strengthened their hold on the foreign vote.

A new sort of an issue came to the front when the Republican party was created in 1854 to preserve the Territories for freedom. The Germans, who raised rebellions in favor of freedom in their own country in 1848-49, and who emigrated to the United States on the failure of their cause, became Republicans almost to a man, especially in the West, on the human-liberty issue, and they have, so far as regards the West, remained with the Republicans in all the mutations of politics ever since. The large majority of the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians of the West have been Republicans from the beginning.

The bulk of the Irish, however, against whom the Know-nothing crusade of 1852 and the next few years was principally directed, remained in the Democratic party until a comparatively recent time, notwithstanding Republican opposition to proscription for reasons of race, creed, or color. There has been a strong drift of the Irish toward the Republican party in the past quarter of a century, due in a large degree to the personality of Blaine and other Republican leaders. In the Blaine canvass of 1884 the Republicans made tens of thousands of converts among Irish-Americans who had along to that time been Democrats.

President Roosevelt's attractive personality and the knowledge that the Republican party is the party of progress are bringing hosts of Irish and other nat-

uralized Americans over to the Republican side in 1904. This swing to Roosevelt will become more and more marked as the canvass advances.

The Plain Truth.

ALTHOUGH the fall opening of the colleges and universities is yet weeks off, it is not too early to express the fervent hope that the coming school year will be signalized by fewer of those exhibitions of the rowdy spirit called hazing than the season which closed last June. There was the "bowl fight," for instance, at the University of Pennsylvania, the throwing of eggs in a Harvard class-room, and the ducking and beating on a cold winter night of several freshmen in a noted school near New York. All these performances doubtless seemed very funny to the young men engaged in them and excusable by others as harmless boyish pranks, but sober-minded people outside of college, and parents in particular are more and more questioning the wisdom of sending children to educational institutions where the brutalities of hazing are allowed to prevail. These persons think, and think very properly, that one of the prime objects of a college training is to develop a courteous bearing and manly spirit in the student, and they fail to see how this object can be attained in an institution where it is a part of the programme to subject newcomers to brutalities which in other circles would bring their perpetrators into a police court, if not to a jail.

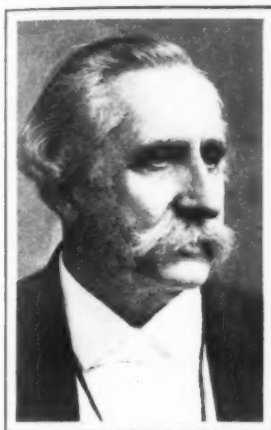
LESLIE'S WEEKLY said recently that "no President has ever set his face more earnestly against improper and unnecessary expenditures in every department than Mr. Roosevelt." The alert and sensitive *Charleston News and Courier* asks, if this be true, "How does it happen that the cost of the Roosevelt administration has been \$2,640,000,000, as against the cost of the McKinley administration, \$2,329,000,000, and against the cost of the Cleveland administration, \$1,757,000,000?" Somebody has been imposing on our good friend, Editor Hemphill. The expenditures of the Roosevelt administration have not been anything like as large as he figures. As shown by the government reports, the expenditures for the ten months of the fiscal year ending with June 30th, 1902, which cover the first part of Roosevelt's service, Roosevelt's accession dating from September 14th, 1901, were \$379,000,000. For the year ending June 30th, 1903, they were \$506,000,000, and for the twelve months ending at that date in 1904 they were \$582,000,000, or \$1,467,000,000 in the aggregate. Add about \$100,000,000 for the time since June 30th, 1904, and we have an outgo of \$1,567,000,000 for President Roosevelt's administration to date, or at the rate of a little over \$500,000,000 a year. Several things have taken place, among them the Spanish war and the increase in the army and navy which that conflict and the country's growing importance necessitated, that render a comparison between the government's outgo now and in Cleveland's days decidedly unfair. Several millions have been added to the country's population since March 4th, 1897, when Cleveland left office. The country's wealth and the volume of its business activities have, since that date, increased in a much higher ratio than have the government's expenditures. Our Charleston friend has been deluded about the cost of Roosevelt's administration, probably by the New York Democratic papers. Not a cent of the government's outgo in the past three years has been unnecessary or improper.

"WHO IS John A. McCall?" This remarkable inquiry was recently made by Tom Taggart, who was lately imported from Indianapolis to New York, to take the responsible place of chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Taggart had just heard the interesting announcement that John A. McCall had declared for Roosevelt in preference to Parker. When Tom Taggart was in the depths of his obscurity as an Indiana tavern-keeper, John A. McCall was the confidential and trusted adviser of such eminent Democratic leaders as Cleveland and Hill. The former placed John A. McCall at the head of the insurance department of the State of New York, and Mr. McCall was one of the few notable Democrats in his State who, honestly and sincerely believing that public office is a public trust, took his department out of the control of politicians and gave it an efficiency, strength, and standing that have made it ever since the model department of its kind in the United States. A self-made man, educated in Albany's common schools, and richly endowed with that common sense which the world calls genius, John A. McCall is to-day at the head of one of the greatest of the life-insurance companies of the world, a company which he re-created when it was in danger of dissolution, and which he, with astonishing celerity, placed on the highest possible plane of success. Financial leaders on both sides of the Atlantic know the gentleman who appears to be unknown to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee as one of the ablest, most astute, far-seeing, and conservative men that our time has developed. It is no doubt because of these gifts of common sense, executive power, and ripened judgment, backed by invincible courage and old-fashioned honesty, that Mr. McCall has found his most congenial political associates, in these latter days, in the Republican party. It is easy to understand why he had such a tender affection for President McKinley—an affection which was sincerely reciprocated—and why he regards with outspoken favor the strength, honesty, and courage of President Roosevelt. And now, who is Tom Taggart?

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE GERMAN Emperor has presented the Empress with a white-marble statue of herself, rather over life-size. It was a surprise gift, and the greatest pains were taken to prevent the Empress knowing of her husband's intentions. The sculptor, Herr Carl Begas, was allowed by the Kaiser to take sketches of the imperial lady. The Kaiserin is represented in a promenade costume elaborately trimmed with lace. On her head is a large picture-hat, with waving ostrich feathers, and she holds a rose in her hand. The marble has been toned to a soft cream color. The statue will be erected in the Kaiser's private garden at the New Palace, Potsdam.

IN ALL probability there are a goodly number of men in Tennessee who are as well qualified in many important particulars to represent that State in the Senate at Washington as the Hon. William Brimage Bate, who has served in that capacity since 1867, and whose third term as a Senator expires next winter. But, take it all around, we doubt if Tennessee can bring forward another candidate for the place as deserving of it as Senator Bate, or who can fill it with more honor and credit to himself and to the people of the State. He is desirous of re-election once more, and he should be sent back. Senator Bate has a unique record and one that entitles him to special consideration.



SENATOR BATE, of Tennessee, who won't accept a pass, frank a telegram, or draw a pension.

He is a veteran of the Mexican War, but he is the only one in Congress who refuses to draw his pension, on the ground that he is not in need of it. He was a major-general in the Civil War, on the Confederate side, and is now the ranking general officer of the Confederacy in Congress. He was an officer in the famous Second Tennessee, and distinguished himself for bravery. He was three times dangerously wounded. His old-fashioned ideas of official propriety have led him not only to refuse a pension, but during his public life it is said that he has never accepted a railroad pass, franked a telegram, nor sought a job for a relative. He was Governor of Tennessee just before he was elected to the United States Senate, and no man has ever served the people of that commonwealth more faithfully and devotedly than he. Although the Senator is now seventy-eight years of age, he has no inclination to retire from active life. He is a good example of the capacity of men of advanced years to do effective service in public positions.

AS AN EDUCATOR, an orator, a writer, and a leader of his people up to the light of a higher plane of life, Rev. Dr. William T. Vernon, of Quindaro, Kan., will not suffer in comparison with the famous teacher of Tuskegee. Dr. Vernon was born in Lebanon, Mo., in 1871, his parents having been slaves. He worked his way through college, graduating from Lincoln Institute, in Missouri, at nineteen years of age, as class orator and valedictorian, and afterward studied at Wilberforce University in Ohio. He taught school in Missouri, and in 1896 was called to the presidency of the university at Quindaro, the leading institution for negroes in the West. The chief emphasis here, as at Tuskegee, is laid upon industrial training, and the institution has prospered greatly under Dr. Vernon's leadership. Here every summer is held the only negro Chautauqua assembly in the world, Dr. Vernon being its president. As to his views on the prospects, destiny, and duty of his race, Dr. Vernon holds that with them, as with all other peoples and races, it is character that counts. Let the white minister, he says, preach charity, righteousness, and true Christianity, at the same time condemning sin and violence without stint, whether on the part of the law-breaker or the mob. Let the negro minister preach the same Christianity, take the same stand against criminals and mobs, and foster morality and education among his people.



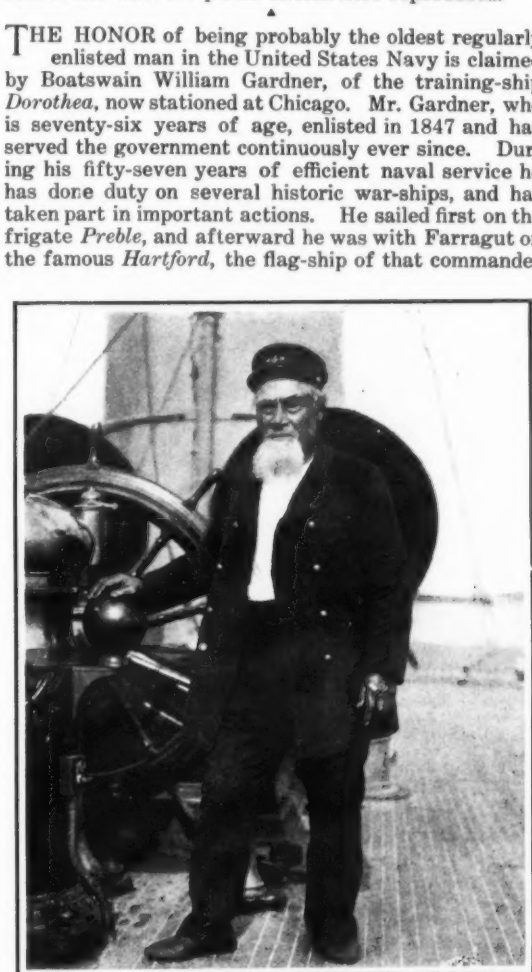
DR. WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON, Son of a former slave, and the Booker Washington of the West.—*Luree*.

AMONG THE young women of American birth and training who have achieved distinction on the operatic stage, Miss Susan Strong deserves a conspicuous rank. Miss Strong is a native of Brooklyn and has studied at home and abroad under the best musical teachers of the day. On her debut she made a great success in the rôle of *Sieglinde* ("Walkure"). Since then she has added several other Wagnerian parts to her repertoire, in many of which she has been heard at Covent Garden, London, during the past season. The effective dress which she wears as *Sieglinde* was designed by Mr. Sargent, the portrait painter, who presented her with the pencil sketch here reproduced.



MISS SUSAN STRONG, A young American opera-singer who has achieved distinction.—From a pencil drawing by John Sargent, R. A.

THE HONOR of being probably the oldest regularly enlisted man in the United States Navy is claimed by Boatswain William Gardner, of the training-ship *Dorothea*, now stationed at Chicago. Mr. Gardner, who is seventy-six years of age, enlisted in 1847 and has served the government continuously ever since. During his fifty-seven years of efficient naval service he has done duty on several historic war-ships, and has taken part in important actions. He sailed first on the frigate *Preble*, and afterward he was with Farragut on the famous *Hartford*, the flag-ship of that commander



BOATSWAIN WILLIAM GARDNER, Oldest sailor in the American navy, who has served fifty-seven years. —*Wright*.

in the Civil War. Mr. Gardner was in the battle of Mobile Bay, on the *Sonoma*, and witnessed the surrender of Confederate Admiral Buchanan to his former comrade, Farragut. When the Southern officer handed over his sword he, according to Mr. Gardner, remarked: "Well, old chum, you have got me at last." Mr. Gardner is still hale and rugged, and is likely to remain in Uncle Sam's employ for years to come.

MAJOR GEORGE W. EVANS, disbursing officer and chief of the division of finance in the Interior Department, recently celebrated the fortieth year of his service with the government. His present position as disbursing officer he has held since May 1st, 1883. When the Civil War began it found young Evans a newsboy about the streets of Washington. Then only thirteen years of age, he became imbued with a patriotic desire to participate as a soldier in the great conflict in defense of his country. His youthful age, however, barred him from enlistment, but he assumed the duties of newsboy in the army and followed the Army of the Potomac in its various campaigns, and rendered material assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers on



MAJOR GEORGE W. EVANS, Former newsboy, who has handled more than a billion dollars without an error.—*Furker*.

many fields of battle. As chief of the financial division in the Interior Department, Major Evans has handled more than a billion dollars with accuracy and fidelity to the government. An event in his life was his presence at Ford's Theatre the night the Lincoln assassination occurred. He was an eye-witness of the tragedy. He knew both Booth and Herrold. Booth he saw and talked to at the theatre the morning of the day upon which the assassination occurred. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his connection with the department Major Evans received a cordial letter of congratulations and best wishes from Secretary Hitchcock.

NO NATIONAL commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been more industrious and indefatigable, and, we might add, successful, in his efforts to make it a success, than the Hon. Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, who was honored by an election as vice-president of the commission. Mr. Glynn is the editor and owner of one of the most prosperous newspapers in this State, the *Albany Times-Union*, and was formerly a popular member of Congress. He has a wide acquaintance with public men and is prominent in the counsels of the Democratic party. His statement that the world's fair at St. Louis "is not only the biggest exposition that the world has ever seen, but also the best," is entirely justified by the facts, and the public are just beginning to realize the truth of it. It is interesting to observe that the success of the social features of the exposition has largely been due to the earnest efforts of representative ladies from New York State, including Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, the beautiful and accomplished wife of the New York commissioner. One of the most notable social functions at the exposition was given by Mrs. Mack, in honor of Mrs. Glynn, a few weeks ago. The interest which has thus been stimulated in the great exposition, on the part of the women of the United States, has been most wholesome and efficient in working for the success of the fair, and those who have led, at much personal sacrifice and inconvenience, in this good work deserve the many expressions of appreciation which have been showered upon them, not only by the press of St. Louis, but also by representative newspapers throughout the land.



MRS. MARTIN H. GLYNN, One of the brilliant social leaders at the great St. Louis exposition.

THE FEARFUL extent to which the Russian army in the East has been demoralized by wine and women was graphically told in a letter, printed in a recent issue, from a special correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY at Harbin, Manchuria. Striking confirmation of our correspondent's disclosures is found in a dispatch from Berlin, which tells a story of the Grand Duke Boris, a cousin of the Czar. It is stated that Boris, who is a lieutenant of hussars, arrived at Mukden with a retinue of young women of doubtful character, and engaged in indescribable orgies. General Kuropatkin, the commander-in-chief, ordered the duke to send the females away. Boris, presuming on his royal rank, resented this interference with his pleasures by his superior officer, and struck Kuropatkin with his sword in the face, wounding and disfiguring the general. The latter reported the facts to the Czar, who has since recalled Boris in disgrace, it is said, to St. Petersburg, whence he may be banished to southern Russia for a year. The women were deported in a common troop train. The upshot of the affair has been a triumph of military discipline which does credit alike to the commander of the Russian forces and to the Czar. But, as our correspondent indicated, there were many officers besides Boris who needed to feel the power of Kuropatkin's restraining hand, and a long list of defeats shows that the reform on this line was begun too late.



GRAND DUKE BORIS, OF RUSSIA, Who is said to have attacked and wounded General Kuropatkin.



The Greatest Army Manœuvres Ever Held in the United States

By Captain James A. Moss, United States Army, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Corbin



DURING THE first week of September the largest body of troops ever assembled in the United States in time of peace will go into camp in the vicinity of the historic Bull Run battle-grounds, near Manassas, Va., and be taught the broader duties of the soldier's school. The twenty-six thousand men who are to have the privilege of attending will be about one part regular to four parts militia, and will represent about one-quarter of the national and State troops included in the seacoast territory from Maine to Texas, the Atlantic Division, as it is called in the regular army's organization, and will be organized into an army corps under the supreme command of Major-General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., the corps being divided into two divisions. The regular soldier will have less to learn of the practical side of life in the field than the militiaman, but his officers will have what they are denied in the post life of small and scattered organizations—an opportunity to test their theory of the manipulation of bodies of men formed into the major groups of regiments, brigades, and divisions. The officers will derive a greater benefit from the manœuvres than the enlisted men will, and the higher in rank the officers are the greater will this benefit be. Company, battalion, and even regimental commanders have frequent opportunities to exercise the functions of their respective commands, but the manœuvres furnish about the only opportunity that brigade, division, and corps commanders have to exercise the functions of their commands during time of peace.

By simulating as far as practicable the conditions of war, and by using large and diversified areas, officers of all grades . . . enlisted men become acquainted with the possibilities and difficulties of actual campaigning. They are also afforded an opportunity to get a large view of military operations and of seeing the combination of all three arms. The officers of the supply departments learn to appreciate the labor and difficulties attending the transportation and supply of large bodies. The State troops, benefited by the lessons many of them acquired in the Spanish war, and provided for under the Dick act as a recognized part of the nation's fighting establishment, are not the unwieldy and inefficient bodies of a decade ago. At Manassas perhaps the greatest surprise for the casual spectator will be to see the militiaman dressed, armed, and drilled exactly like his regular neighbor. The State organizations which will attend will be seen to be about as good drill-hall soldiers as the regulars. In the broader field of practice, however, they have had little opportunity to perfect themselves, and it is this opportunity which they will be given this summer. They will see and learn much simply by the experience of marching, camping, and living in the field under conditions similar to those which would obtain in actual warfare.

For the purpose of producing situations similar to those in which troops must act and their commanders think in times of actual combat, the two divisions will be encamped about ten miles apart, and as far as practicable all conditions will be assimilated to those that would exist in time of actual war. For instance, each camp may be attacked by the other any hour of the day or night, and they will have to guard against surprise and otherwise provide for their safety by means of outposts, gaining all information possible about each other through scouts, reconnoitering parties, etc. One of the camps will be about two miles west of Manassas and the other just west of Thoroughfare. Corps headquarters will be located near Gainesville, approximately half-way between the two opposing camp sites. The division near Thoroughfare will be commanded by General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., and the one near Manassas will be commanded by General Fred Grant, U. S. A. Both of these officers are graduates of the military academy at West Point, and have each of them commanded almost as many troops in active service in the Philippines as they will be required to manœuvre in peace in September. General Fred Grant is a son of the great Ulysses S. Grant. In forming these two armies a scheme of brigading has been adopted in which one regular regiment, or a part thereof, has been brigaded with three regiments of militia, and in which, from a very pretty sentiment and for the best purposes of comparison, a Northern regiment is always brigaded with one of the Southern group of States.

The Spanish war marks the date of almost all the improvement in our fighting system since the Civil War. It was a good tonic and caused a general waking up all along the line. Many hard lessons have been learned, and the efforts at the correction of many of the faults disclosed will be tested at the manœuvres. The greatest of these lessons was, perhaps, the necessity for the formation of the militia in such a way that it could be more speedily amalgamated with the regular army; and another was that we must have officers trained in the handling of bodies of men larger than companies, battalions, and regiments. It is agreed by all military experts that one of the best ways of securing these two much desired results is by a system of annual manœuvres. In an article written by an able officer of the army while the question was yet an abstract one, the advantages which he suggests for the series of manœuvres which he advocates are put in this way: "In their daily life in camp the volunteers

and regulars fraternize, and by the force of example the more inexperienced troops pick up knacks and ways of doing things and accomplishing results which, left to their own devices, they would gain only after much discomfort and hard work. . . . An officer who has seen his troops overwhelmed by a quick flank attack on the mimic battle-field will make sure that his flanks are protected when real bullets are whistling. There are many men who learn only by the mistakes they make. But war is a terribly serious business, and we cannot afford in time of war to develop generals in that way. There was too much of that in 1861." The writer was speaking of Aldershot, the great English manœuvre camp. Almost every nation of Europe has long recognized the advantages of having large field instruction in major tactics and strategy.

The United States Army took up the question in a broad way about the time it took the first steps toward the creation of a general staff corps and the amalgamation of the militia with the regulars as the first line of defense. There were held in the summer of 1902 quite extensive exercises at the Long Island Sound entrance to the defenses of New York harbor, when the navy was asked to turn itself into an attacking force and get by the forts in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and at the end of Long Island, which were manned by their regular-army garrisons, with the addition of some few militia who were anxious for a chance to see how such things were done. A great result of that play war was to disclose the excellent system of defense provided by the army's distribution of their fortifications. It was conceded to be highly improbable that any navy could ever get into New York harbor in that way. In the autumn of 1902 the first army manœuvres ever held in the United States took place at Fort Riley, Kansas. Last year there were three manœuvre camps of militia and regulars, but the number of troops in all of them put together did not approximate the Manassas army. They were held at Fort Riley, in Kansas, and at West Point, near Louisville, in Kentucky. Also a small army of regulars and militia was called upon to defend Portland, Me., from an attack by a portion of the navy's Atlantic Squadron.

With the exception of the limited opportunity afforded at Portland, there has never been any attempt at organized manœuvres in the eastern section of the United States, and for that reason it was decided to devote a large portion of the funds available under the act of Congress to the Atlantic Division encampment and to attempt higher military instruction on a larger scale than ever before. General Henry C. Corbin, as the commanding general of the division, was instructed by the War Department to secure, if possible, a suitable manœuvring site. In the provisional instructions for manœuvres drawn up by the general staff of the army, the requisites for a site are set forth to be "large enough to permit troops to operate as they would in war . . . central with reference to the stations of participating troops . . . accessible by means of railroads . . . the ground should be most diversified . . . undulating grazing country being the most suitable . . . the region should be healthy . . . and provided with an ample supply of pure water." It is a striking fact that a careful search of the States on the eastern seaboard of the United States with these ideal military conditions in view should have disclosed to be the most suitable a tract of land of some ninety square miles, which was selected by the skillful war-time strategists of 1861-65 as the proper fighting ground for an army, and has become famous as the theatre of two of the most sanguinary and important conflicts of that period and of skirmishes and minor actions too numerous to mention. The selection of the Manassas site was made after a thorough inspection of a dozen others submitted.

The use of the manœuvring site, which is approximately twelve by eight miles, was obtained by means of leases from the farmers and other land-owners. The government in a written contract binds itself to pay twenty cents an acre for all land used for manœuvring purposes, and fifteen cents additional per acre for all land used for camping purposes, the government agreeing to pay all damages to crops and to repair the damages to fences, buildings, and other improvements, as well as damages resulting from the construction of earthworks; or, if impracticable to repair such damages, then to pay the amount thereof. All claims for damages will be submitted to a board consisting of an officer of the army, to be designated by General Corbin; an officer of the militia, to be designated by the Governor of Virginia, and a civilian to be selected by the Secretary of War.

The manœuvring site is in the county of Prince William, about thirty-five miles southwest of Washington, and is watered by the historic streams of Bull Run and Broad Run. The Washington-Harrisburg branch of the Southern Railway traverses the site, and over twenty miles of side-tracks are being constructed so as to facilitate the handling of troops and supplies. The conditions are ideal for a successful manœuvring site.

The troops will be brigaded as follows:

FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier-General F. D. Grant, U. S. A. Divisional Troops: Two Companies, Headquarters and Band, Second

and Battalion, U. S. Engineers; Eight Troops, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Headquarters and Band; One Troop Connecticut Cavalry, provisional; Two Troops, First Squadron, New York Cavalry, provisional; Twenty-third Battery U. S. Field Artillery; Twenty-seventh Battery U. S. Field Artillery; One Battery Massachusetts Field Artillery; Battery A, First Virginia Field Artillery.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A.: Five Companies, Headquarters and Band, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Georgia Infantry, provisional; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry; Fifth New Jersey Infantry; Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.: Four Companies Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Florida Infantry, provisional; Fourteenth New York Infantry; First South Carolina Infantry, provisional; First Tennessee Infantry.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Colonel Butler D. Price, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry: Six Companies, Headquarters and Band, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Alabama Infantry, provisional; First Maine Infantry; First Texas Infantry, provisional; Seventieth Virginia Infantry.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—General Russell Frost, Connecticut National Guard: Four Companies Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Connecticut Infantry; Second Connecticut Infantry; Third Connecticut Infantry; First Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION. Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.: Divisional Troops: One Company, Second Battalion U. S. Engineers; Two Squadrons, Headquarters and Band, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; One Squadron Georgia Cavalry, provisional (Three Troops); One Troop Maryland Cavalry; Third Battery U. S. Field Artillery; Fourth Battery U. S. Field Artillery; One Battery, Connecticut Field Artillery; One Battery, Connecticut, machine-gun.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. M. Lee, U. S. A.: Three Companies First U. S. Infantry; Third Georgia Infantry, provisional; Second Maine Infantry; First North Carolina Infantry; Second Texas Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.: Four Companies Ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Georgia Infantry; Eighth Massachusetts Infantry; Twelfth New York Infantry; Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Colonel James Regan, Ninth U. S. Infantry: Four Companies, Headquarters and Band, Ninth U. S. Infantry; First Maryland Infantry; Ninth Massachusetts Infantry; Second New York Infantry; Third Tennessee Infantry.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Colonel F. A. Smith, Eighth U. S. Infantry: Five Companies, Headquarters and Band, Eighth U. S. Infantry; One Battalion Delaware Infantry, provisional; Second South Carolina Infantry, provisional; Second Vermont Infantry and Band; Two Battalions West Virginia Infantry, provisional.

The troops attending will appear in the universal khaki, which has come to supersede the "army blue." The forces under General Grant will, however, wear the blue flannel shirts or blue blouses, and will be called the "Blues," while the others will be called the "Browns." The conditions under which the "Blues" and the "Browns" will meet in combat are described in the rules of the war game, which are as distinct as those for a base-ball match or a game of chess. Of course many dozen umpires will be required on different parts of the field, and their decisions will supply, as far as practicable, the impressions and consequences of actual war. It has been humorously and truthfully said that the most deadly things after bullets are umpires. These will be regular officers detailed by the War Department. Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, who is the army's best-known writer on tactics and strategy, will be the chief umpire. The rules of the game are quite elaborate. The umpires will be distinguished by the head-dress, which will consist of a white uniform cap or a white helmet. It will be interesting to students of all kinds of sport to note that the general staff have included in the rules the fact that "the decision of an umpire should be given promptly," and that "umpires are warned against giving advice to the combatants."

And Still They Come.

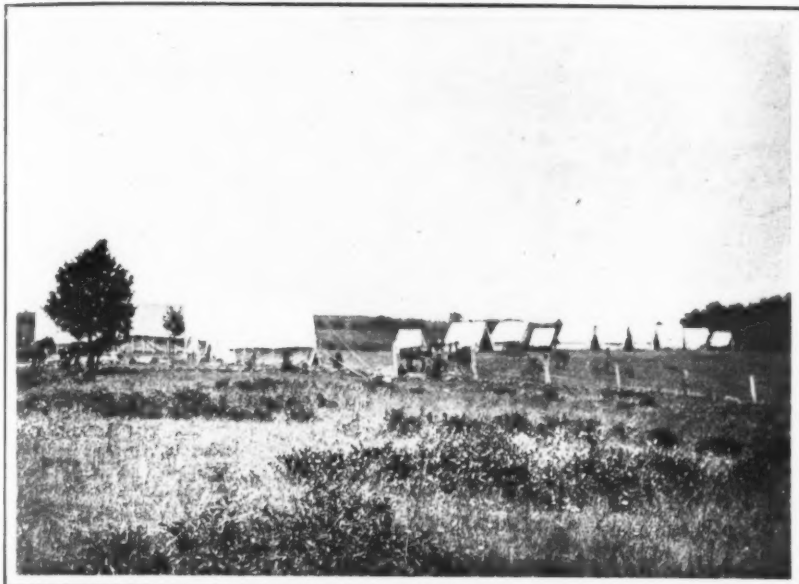
HOW WEAK and ineffectual our present immigration laws are in protecting us from an influx of paupers and other incapables from Europe is shown by the testimony of the immigration officials at Ellis Island, who declare that the number of immigrants is not only much larger now than ever before, but that the proportion of the ignorant and degraded is much greater. It is the opinion of these officials that the European cities have taken advantage of the cut rate recently put in force by the steamship companies to ship here their paupers, criminals, and general ne'er-do-wells. One case is cited of a couple who brought over their seven children on the *Arcadia*. Not one of the children was over thirteen years old, and the family had less than twenty-five cents in American money. They intended to land, and go anywhere that Providence directed them.

The officials at Ellis Island are doing all they can, under the present law, to strain out and turn back the undesirable elements in this muddy stream, and on one day recently there were one thousand five hundred new arrivals under detention at the island, with the probability that most of them would be deported. But in spite of the immigration bureau, large numbers are certain to slip through whose presence here will be a burden and a curse to the country. The remedy lies in better national legislation. As a leading immigration officer declares, "the law is inadequate. It does not specify any particular sum as a standard by which we can gauge the probability of an immigrant's becoming a public charge. In fact, the law in its title specifically states that it is an act to regulate, not to 'restrict,' immigration."

Repeated attempts have been made in Congress to pass immigration laws that would be really restrictive, but thus far these attempts have been largely failures, partly through amendments which have weakened their force and partly through an aversion on the part of our national legislators to enact laws that might injure them politically in the future. The net result is that in spite of the immigration bureau we are filling up faster than ever before with the very dregs of Europe. Possibly, however, the evils of the situation may yet become so apparent as to compel more stringent and effective legislation.



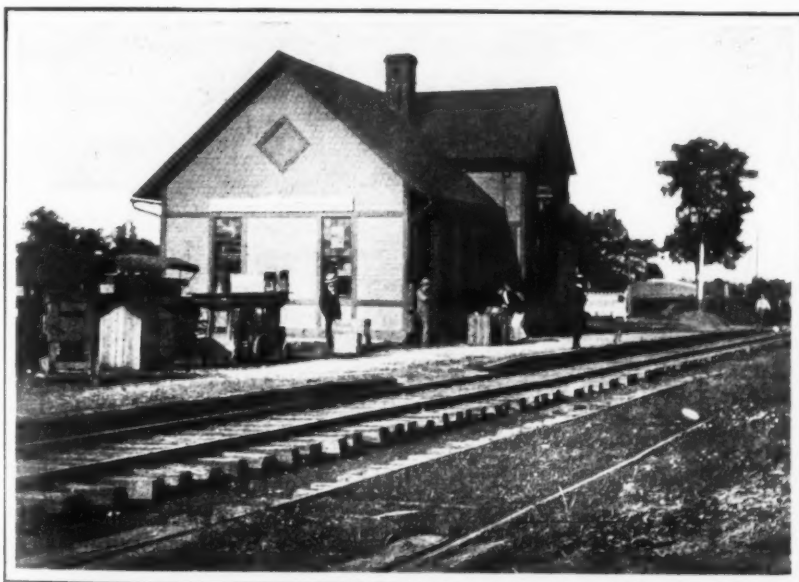
WHERE THE GRAND REVIEW OF AMERICAN REGULARS AND MILITIAMEN WILL BE HELD, ON SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1904.



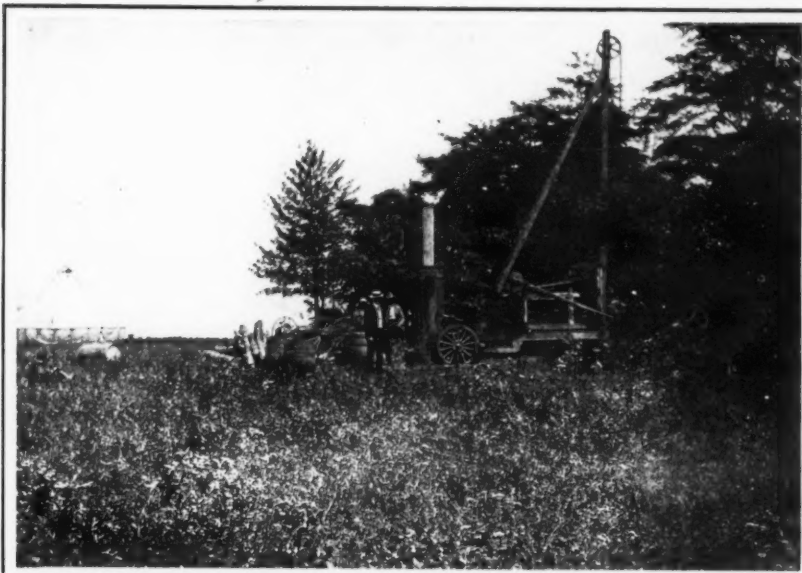
CORPS OF ENGINEERS ENGAGED IN MAPPING THE SITE FOR THE GREATEST ARMY MANŒUVRES EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES IN TIMES OF PEACE.



VIEW FROM THE HILL WHERE PICKETT'S BATTERY WAS CAPTURED IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
1. Spot at which General Jackson was wounded, and gained the title of "Stonewall" 2. Place where General Bee was killed, on July 21st, 1861.



RAILROAD STATION AT GAINESVILLE, VA., WHERE THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS WILL BE LOCATED DURING THE COMING MANŒUVRES.



DRILLING A WELL ON MANŒUVRE CAMP SITE NO. 1 TO SUPPLY THE TROOPS WITH WATER.



FIELD (NEAR HENRY HOUSE) IN WHICH, BY A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE, BOTH THE BATTLES OF BULL RUN ENDED, ONE IN JULY, 1861, AND THE SECOND IN AUGUST, 1862.

IMPOSING MILITARY MANŒUVRES ON A FAMOUS BATTLE-FIELD.

ARMY OF 26,000 REGULARS AND MILITIAMEN TO PRACTICE THE ART OF WAR ON THE SITE OF THE BATTLES OF BULL RUN.

See opposite page.

Peculiar Honors to Japan's Dead Soldiers

(Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

FENG-WANG-CHENG, MANCHURIA, June 30th, 1904.

UPON THE restoration of the present Japanese Emperor to power in 1868, it was decided by the older statesmen—the advisers to whose farsighted policy much of the present success of Japan in her struggle with Russia must be attributed—that it would be better to restore the ancient Shinto faith and get rid of Buddhism as much as possible. In this way, Shintoism became the official national religion of Japan, and its rites are followed in all cases where the government is responsible for the celebration, though the common people are, as a rule, Buddhists, while many of the nobles are followers of Buddha at heart. In other words, there is no strict line of demarcation between the two faiths, and it is questionable whether the average Japanese individual could tell you to which sect he considered himself allied.

The Emperor is the head of the Shinto religion, and is himself worshiped as being directly descended from the gods, and every Japanese subject pays him homage as such head, but this does not interfere with the subject's worship of multifarious other deities of the wind, the ocean, fire, food, and pestilence; of mountains and rivers, and of special objects in nature—more than eight hundred in all. It was very simple to add to all these the gods of the Hindus when Buddhism was introduced from China, through Korea, in the sixth century of the Christian Era, but it was not so simple to displace them at the command of the statesmen. So the Buddhist priests still flourish, though shorn of the power and grandeur which were theirs under the rule of the Shoguns.

Like all other rites of the Shinto religion, the funeral ceremonies are very simple, and yet impressive, in their

character. The ceremony depicted in the accompanying photographs is purely Shinto. First, the priests offered to the spirits of the departed—in this case the soldiers of the second division of the First Army, who had been killed or had died since the beginning of the present war—gifts of rice-cakes (which are called *mocha*, and may be seen piled up on tables near the altar in many of the pictures), salt, *saké*, vegetables, and fish. Afterward eulogies of the departed souls were read by the chief priest and by General Nishi, commander of the second division (a translation is given below), which were also offered upon the altar by the priests, and finally each person present wishing to do homage to the dead placed a green bough (preferably a branch from the *sakaki*, or sacred tree) upon the altar.

The zigzag strips hanging above the altar are the *gohei*, or sacred paper, which—together with the mirror in which the follower of the Shinto faith is supposed to see his own heart and so judge of its purity—is found upon every Shinto altar. The *gohei* are usually strips of white paper, though sometimes they are made of metal, and different authorities give them varying meanings. Some say that they are emblems of the ancient offerings of cloth, others say they are prayers to the gods, and by others still they are said to represent the souls of the departed; at any rate, whatever their significance, they are always treated with extreme reverence by the worshipers. The long pennants are inscribed with the names, titles, and virtues of the deceased. The use of pine-trees and flowers in the decoration of the altar should be noted, as both are objects of special admiration, if not of worship, by the followers of the Shinto faith—a faith which is a compound of nature-worship and ancestor-worship.

The solemnity and impressiveness of this particular

Shinto funeral were immeasurably increased by the thousands of soldiers lined up in the valley below the shrine, paying their last tribute to their fallen comrades, and each hoping in his inmost heart that the honor and glory of dying for his country might next time be allotted to him.

Translation of the eulogy on the dead of the Second Division, read by General Nishi, commander, during the ceremony for the dead at Feng-wang-cheng, June 19th, 1904.—We are assembled here on this sacred ground, just outside the walls of Feng-wang-cheng, this day, June 19th, in the thirty-seventh year of Meiji, to do posthumous honor to the memory of those brave officers and soldiers of the Second Division—114 in all. You, brave dead, bade adieu to your native soil with the rest of us last March, and participated in the memorable attack on Kiu-lien-cheng on the 1st of May, having reached the bank of the Yalu in the face of hardships and privations. This attack was, in fact, our initial one, calculated to cause the appraisal of the merits of our army in the eyes of the world, and also to influence the spirits of our soldiers. But, as the motto runs, "Japanese courage never fails before death has conquered it," and the whole world knows the results. The enemy's defenses, strengthened by both nature and art, proved to be rewards easily won. The glory of Japan has been heightened thereby, and the prowess of our men has been whittled to the very edge. Most of you fell on this momentous day, and we fancy, at this very moment, that we see you still gallantly fighting. A few have died in the later skirmishes, and many have fallen prey to disease, unrewarded for their meritorious deeds. Lie in peace, precious souls; rest comforted in the sweet consciousness that your brilliant exploits shall be emblazoned in gilt letters on the pages of history and your grand examples of self-sacrifice shall be handed down from generation to generation. Situated as we are at the front, we are ill provided to make fit preparations for the occasion. Meagre are our offerings, but we commend our praise and gratitude to the consecrated memory of the dead.

(Signed) GENERAL BARON KANJIRO NISHI,
Commander of the Second Division, Senior Third Grade of Court Rank, the First Order of the Rising Sun, and the Third Order of the Golden Kite.

WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.

The Grievances of the Cook

"WHAT HORRIBLE surprises are stored away in the average mistress," remarked Maggie, as she slapped her tea-kettle, full of water, hard upon the stove and turned toward the kitchen maid with a sardonic laugh. "When Mrs. Jones hired me it was distinctly understood that I was to have the breakfast prepared promptly at half-past eight o'clock every morning except Sunday, and on that day it should be served an hour later, unless she gave orders to the contrary. But every night she comes into the kitchen and says: 'Maggie, you will have to be down early in the morning, for we must have breakfast at seven o'clock. Mr. Jones is obliged to take an earlier train than usual; so be very prompt, please. You must go to bed just as soon as you get your work done, so there will not be any possibility of your over-sleeping.' Ah, Katy, I have laid awake many a night, tossing on my pillow, afraid to go to sleep, and perhaps be late with my breakfast. As a result I am as nervous as a witch, a perfect wreck of the girl I was when I came to work as cook for Mrs. Jones. It is so different with you, Katy; you have nothing scarcely to worry you; you can go to sleep and get your rest. How I wish I could leave this terrible place!"

"What on earth is the matter, Maggie?" asked Katy, in her most sympathetic tone. "What is it troubles you so? I did not think you had any conscience so far as this place is concerned. Why don't you calm your nerves and forget about the eccentricities of Mrs. Jones until you are able to shake the dust of your shoes from here. But tell me candidly, what is the trouble about Mrs. Jones's early breakfasts? Don't you always have them ready at the appointed time—and such delicious, tempting things, too—long before she puts in an appearance in the dining-room?"

"Yes; that is just it," snapped Maggie. "She orders early breakfast and gets me all excited, and then never comes near until hours after it is ready to be served. Yes, that is right; the food is either cooked to death or all dried up and cold. One morning Mr. Jones did not come down at all for his breakfast, and she asked to have hers sent up stairs. It had then been waiting for them in the heating oven for more than an hour. Just look at Mrs. Smith, across the street. Sarah told me they were never tardy to meals, and never changed the hours for serving them. What a perfect 'cinch' Sarah Dolittle has, and I don't believe she half appreciates it," continued Maggie, in a complaining way.

"Why don't you try to get another position, so long as you are so dissatisfied here?" suggested Katy again. "Mrs. Jones is nothing but an old gadder, any way. She spends more time in making calls and driving about town than she does at home. No one ever comes about the house that she does not begin to discuss 'hired girls'—that everlasting subject that everybody is tired to death of. She spends hours expatiating upon the faults of her maids, but no one has ever heard her say one good word of any maid she ever had, and certainly they cannot all be without any good qualities! She simply forces

her girls to devise all manner of excuses in order to get an extra day off, and gets very angry when we ask for a day occasionally for special outings."

"Yes, I know," answered Maggie; "I have been called away unexpectedly to more funerals since I have been with Mrs. Jones than I have relations. My mother has been buried twice or three times, and I have buried all of the aunts I ever thought of having, to say nothing of cousins and grandmothers. Nothing

but a funeral will secure me the desired leave of absence. I tried weddings and christenings, but they did not work, so I stick to the funeral bluff, and it works like a charm. If she should ever discover that all of these funerals exist only in my imagination I am mighty sure I would 'get another place' in a hurry."

The involuntary listener chanced to know a great deal about Mrs. Jones, also about Maggie, the cook, the former being an intimate friend and neighbor and the latter a discharged servant. Every one who had ever visited at the house of Jones knew to his sorrow that what Maggie said about the late breakfasts was all too true. Maggie had struck the root of the evil that causes so much trouble between mistress and maid. We all knew, too, that Mrs. Jones was "on the go" constantly, but never wanted her maids to have a day off. Maggie and Katy neglected their duties as Mrs. Jones neglected her home and them. Like their mistress, they preferred a life of leisure, and tried to get through with their work as easily as possible.

It is not to be wondered at that the servants of Mrs. Jones are slow about their work, and uninterested in everything not directly concerning their own pleasures and vanities. They will take an extra hour in which to get ready for their afternoon out, and they will stay out two or three hours after the house is closed for the night, and oftentimes remain out all night. They will fuss and flurry about, throwing the entire household into confusion, and demoralize any good servants with whom they may associate. So it behooves the mistress of a house to look well to her own habits of housewifely interest and thriftiness if she would have servants with these very desirable qualities. The cook-book and the thimble are often of more importance in a home than the novel or opera-glass, or even the oar or racquet.

Like mistress like maid. DEBON AYR.

Australia's Flag and Flower.

THE GOOD citizens of the new Australian commonwealth have their little differences, as we had in our infancy as a nation, over the question as to the proper form of their federal flag, and also as to the proper floral symbol of Australia. We settled the flag question to everybody's satisfaction at an early date, but the floral emblem controversy is still an open one even with us. Opinion in Australia seems to incline in favor of the wattle blossom as the most representative flower. It seems that about three hundred and twelve species of the wattle are known in Australia. The very name is associated with the earliest settlement of the country, as the first buildings were made of wattles or twigs, covered with clay, called "wattle and dab," and from their being used for this purpose the name was associated with the plant, which botanically is known as acacia. A finer and sweeter flower could be selected, but none about which cluster so many historic associations of interest and importance to the Australians.

When the Purple Grapes Come In.

GLow o' summer's here t' linger till th' turnin' of th' leaves;
Till th' swallows quits their mud-shacks underneath the corn-crib eaves;
Summer's shimmer, shine, an' shadder, with th' days brimful o' light

An' th' big an' solemn glory of th' awful summer night—
These is sweet t' nature-lovers who is nearer to their God
When th' country's all about 'em an' their feet is on the sod.
But for me, in spite o' apple-loaded trees an' bustin' bin,
I'm a-waitin'—just a-waitin'—till th' purple grapes comes in!

DOWN th' hill th' breeze comes laughin' at the corn it filters through—
See th' brownin' blades a-quiver an' the tassels all askew;
Ears with dried silks hangin' to 'em, listenin' as still as death
To th' music of th' rustle of th' laughin' breeze's breath.
Peaches red an' ripe an' meller, apples blushin' in th' sun,
Melons glowin' on th' sand-hills down beside th' scummy run—
Yit with all th' things I've mentioned, they's a trimble on m' chin,
Fer they'll nothin' satisfy me till th' purple grapes comes in.

YANDER, on that shakely trellis, where th' grindstone al'ays is,
Grows a vine that's mighty busy jest a-tendin' to its biz;
Little warts o' green is clustered 'mongst its tendrils, here an' there,
But th' sap's a-stealin' purple paint from out th' summer air;
Stealin' purple paint an' juices with a flavor that's divine—
Flavor that they never capture when they squeeze 'em into wine.
Ah—h—h! T' think o' late September makes me lose m' holts and grin,
An' it makes it harder waitin' till the purple grapes comes in.

WHEN they do, ye'll see me settin' ev'ry day, as like as not—
With my paws both busy pickin' an' m' mouth a purple blot—
Underneath th' vine that's loaden with a ton er maybe more
Of th' rarest wealth that Nature ever hoarded in her store.
Then from sunup clean t' sundown I sh'll gorge m'self an' dream
Of th' happy land o' Canaan t' other side o' Jordan's stream,
Where they ain't no human heartaches an' they ain't no pain ner sin,
An' where all year round's th' season when th' purple grapes comes in!

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.



THE THREE SHINTO PRIESTS WHO OFFICIATED AT THE SOLEMN CEREMONY.



CHIEF PRIEST READING ALOUD A EULOGY OF THE DEAD HEROES.



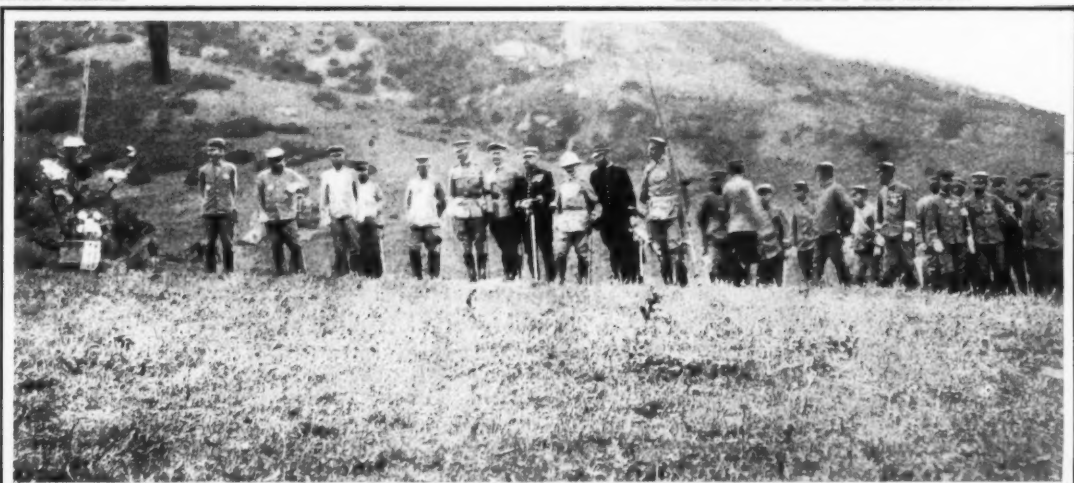
PRIESTS STANDING IN FRONT OF THE EXTEMPORIZED SHRINE.



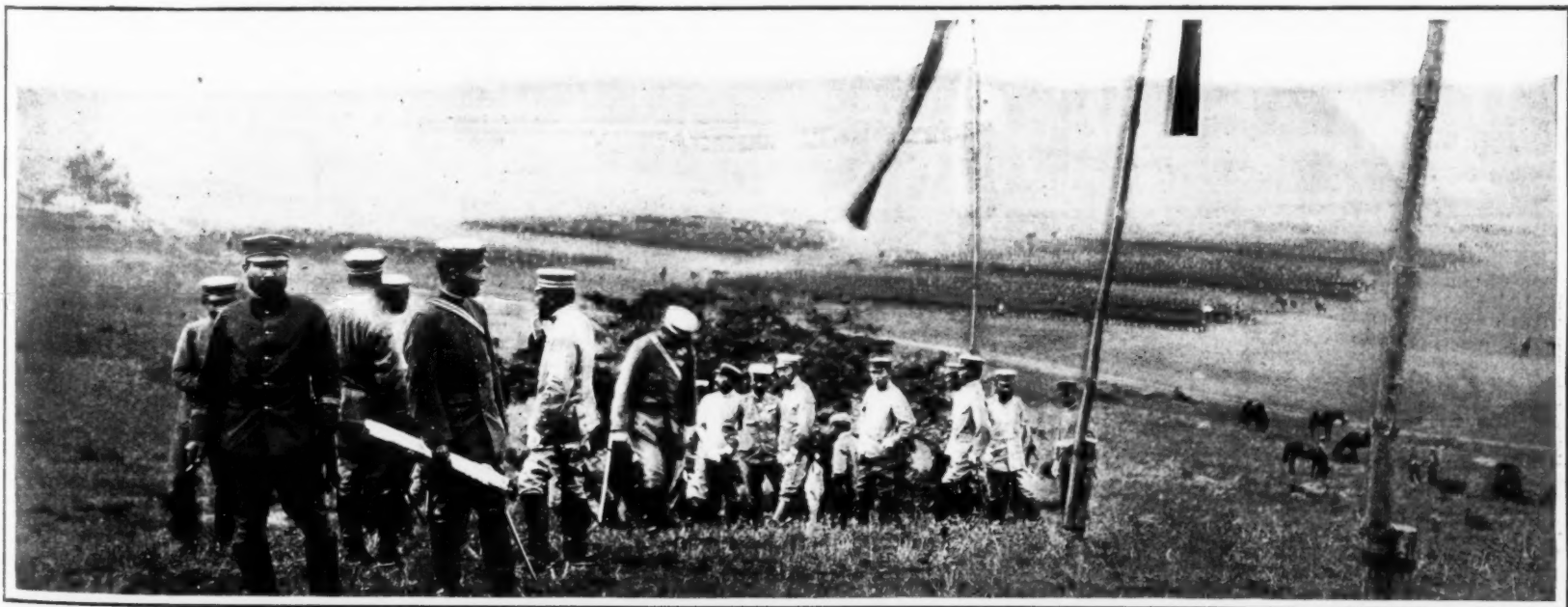
PRESENTATION TO THE DEAD, BY THE PRIESTS, OF THE MANUSCRIPT ROLL OF THE EULOGY.



OFFERING THE PRODUCTS OF AIR, EARTH, AND SEA TO THE DEPARTED SOULS.



GENERALS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY AND FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES PRESENT AT THE FUNERAL RITES.



JAPANESE OFFICERS CLIMBING THE HILL TO ATTEND THE RITES DURING THE PROGRESS OF WHICH 8,000 SOLDIERS STOOD AT ATTENTION IN THE VALLEY.

SOLEMN RITES COMMEMORATING JAPAN'S DEAD HEROES.
IMPRESSIVE SHINTO CEREMONY, NEAR FENG-WANG-CHENG, IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by William Dinwiddie. See opposite page.



PAUL REED, ONE OF THE CONVICTED MURDERERS BURNED BY THE MOB.



INTERIOR OF COURT-ROOM DURING THE TRIAL OF REED AND CATO, SHOWING THE JUDGE, SHERIFF, MILITARY, JURY, ETC.
1. Judge Daly. 2. Sheriff Kendrick. 3. Prisoners' room.



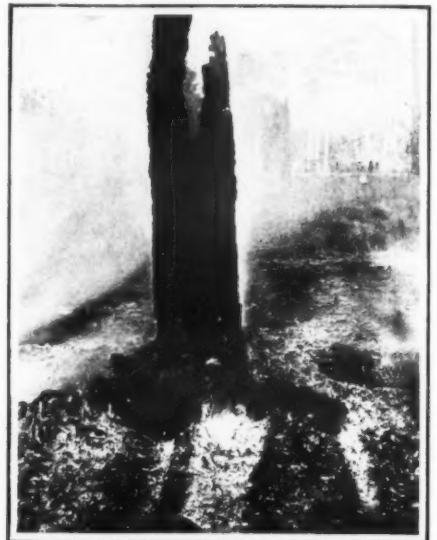
WILL CATO, WHO SHARED REED'S HORRIBLE FATE.



DOOMED NEGROES FASTENED TO A TREE BEFORE THE BURNING.



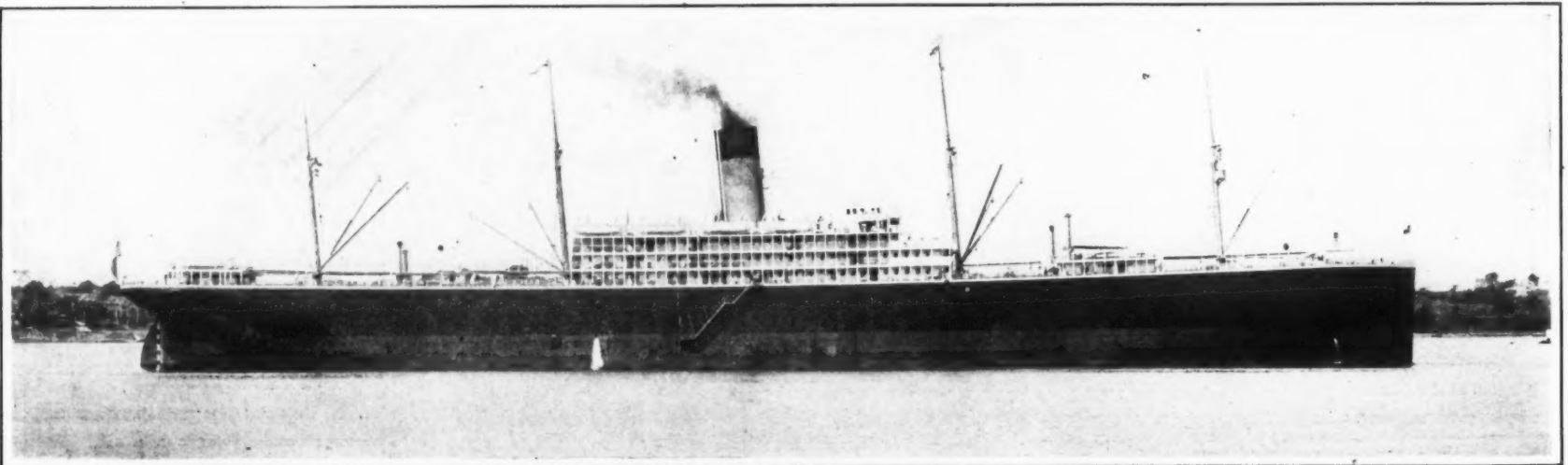
A GHASTLY SCENE—THE BURNING OF THE PRISONERS IN PROGRESS.



THE CREMATION ENDED AND THE BODIES REDUCED TO ASHES.

TWO NEGROES BURNED AT THE STAKE IN THE SOUTH.

CROWD AT STATESBORO, GA., OVERPOWERS THE MILITARY AND SEIZES AND CREMATES REED AND CATO, CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF THE HODGES FAMILY.



THE LARGEST VESSEL EVER CONSTRUCTED IN AMERICA.

HUGE NEW STEAMSHIP "MINNESOTA," BUILT AT NEW LONDON FOR THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, JAMES J. HILL'S LINE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.—THE SHIP IS 630 FEET LONG, SEVENTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF WIDE, AND OVER EIGHTY-EIGHT DEEP, AND HAS A TONNAGE OF 21,000, AND A DISPLACEMENT, WHEN LOADED, OF 30,000 TONS.

Ancient Tayles.

YE SPECULATOR.



be two fine bones!" & he licked hys lips & wagged hys tayle most friendlie.

"Lette me take your bones & invest them!" said the yellow dogge. "Behold! I will lette thee in on ye ground floor!"

Now, ye first dogge was a cautious dogge. Wherefore he growled merelie, & went on eating hys bone;

but ye other pup was a born gambler, & he gave uppe hys bone to ye speculator, who took it & trotted away.

"Lo!" said ye speculator, wagging hys tayle, "I will take it away & burie it, & thou shalt be rich when we make ye Big Stryke!" & he was gone.

"Thou art a fool!" said ye cautious dogge, as he licked up ye last bit of gristle, & sighed contentedly.

But ye speculating pup drew himself uppe proudlie. "I have no bone, it is true," he said coldly. "But I have made an Investment!"

"I have no bone, either," said ye cautious dogge, "but I have hadde a goode dinner!"

By & by they went on. After a while they came to a brook where ye yellow dogge was taking an after-dinner drink of water.

"Where is my bone?" said ye speculating pup.

"I am surprised at thee!" said ye yellow dogge in a hurt tone. "Thy bone hath been Absorbed!" & he went hys way looking for another Easy Thyng.

"Alas!" wailed ye Victim, sadlie, "Investment soundeth big, but it bringeth no bones!" Whereupon he kicked dirt at hys departing friend, & satte down & howled at ye moon.

& ye cautious dogge satte down also, & scratched

fleas while thinking within himself thys bit of philosophy:

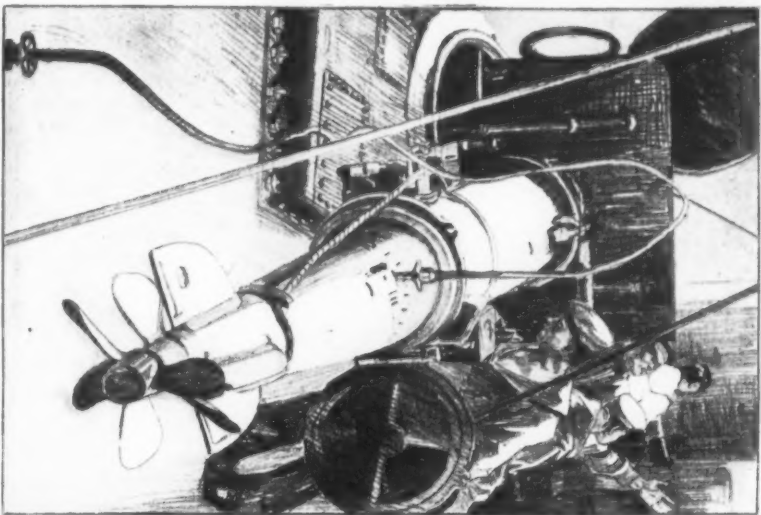
First Yap: Trust notte ye man who undertaketh to make two bones grow where but one grew before.

Second Scratch: Trust naught to the man who is hungrier than thyself.

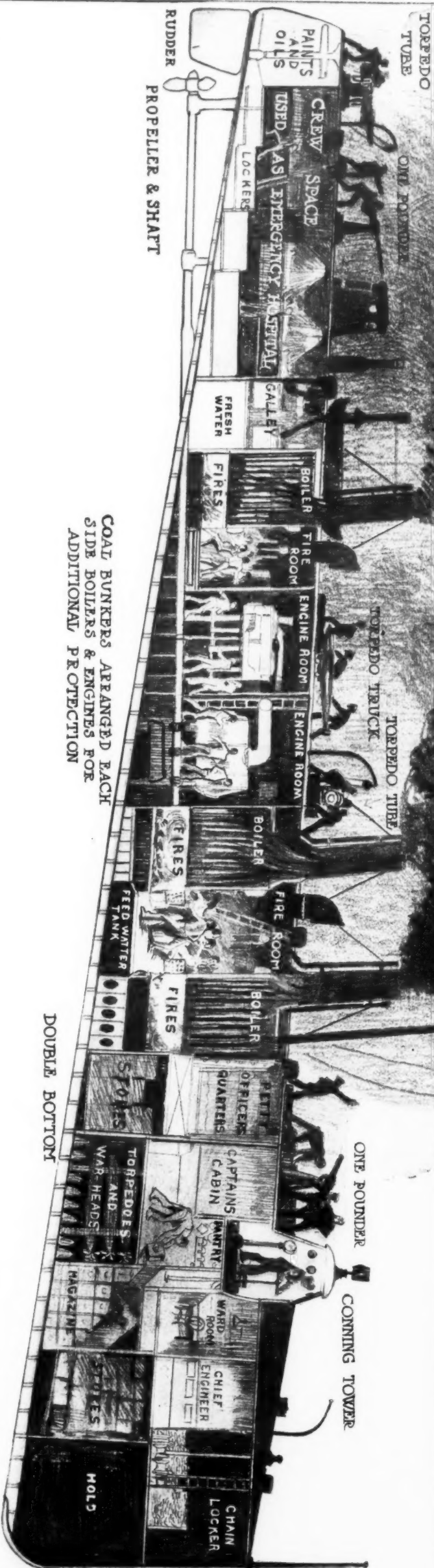
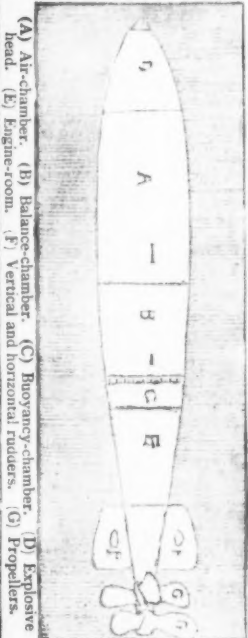
Third Bow-wow: A bone in ye stomach is worth two on ye Stock Exchange. LOWELL OTUS REESE.

A Stomach and Nutrition Specialist

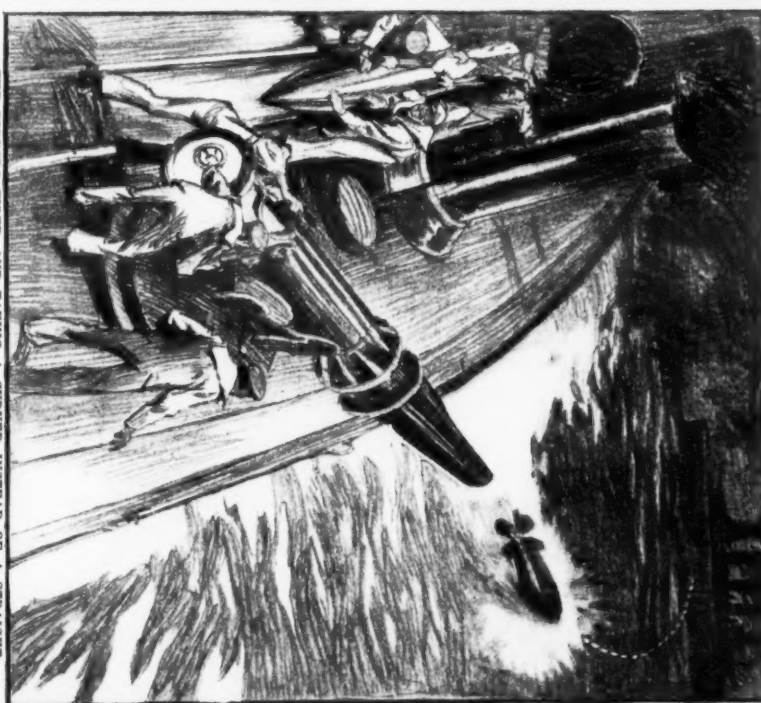
has solved the problem of greatest importance in the field of medical research. The New Philosophy of Stomach and Nervous Troubles is a complete explanation of the causes, phenomena, and development of these distressing ailments, and reveals conditions hitherto unrecognized which have produced so much ill-health. It also shows that by treating the original underlying causes then all symptoms of indigestion, nervousness, headaches, or malnutrition disappear and patients at any distance secure such results. Send six cents postage for thirty-two-page booklet, blanks, and list of references. A. H. Swinburne, M. D., 302 St. Clair Building, Marietta, Ohio.



FILLING THE AIR-CHAMBER WITH COMPRESSED AIR, PREPARATORY TO FIRING THE TORPEDO.



COAL BUNKERS ARRANGED EACH SIDE BOILERS & ENGINES FOR ADDITIONAL PROTECTION



THE TORPEDO FIRED, AND TAKING A CURVED, INSTEAD OF A STRAIGHT, COURSE TOWARD A DOOMED WAR-SHIP.

THE MOST DEADLY WEAPON IN NAVAL WARFARE—THE TORPEDO.

ITS INGENIOUS AND COMPLICATED MECHANISM, AND ITS SUCCESSFUL USE BY THE JAPANESE IN BLOWING UP RUSSIAN WAR-SHIPS NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker, after original Japanese plan and sketches.



CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE,
Republican nominee for the governorship
of Missouri.

The Fight for Missouri That Both Parties Are Watching

By Charles M. Harvey

BY FAR THE most interesting State contest of 1904 is that which is being waged in Missouri. The boodle issue is given the most conspicuous place in the platform of the Democratic as well as the Republican party in the State, and although Republicans and Democrats are mixed up with the bribe-givers and bribe-takers, it is the Democracy which is directly hit by the revelations, as that

party is dominant in the State, and has been for the past third of a century.

Previous to the Civil-War days, and including the election of 1860, the Democrats always chose Missouri's Governors. In 1864 the Republicans, aided by the Unionist Democrats, elected Thomas C. Fletcher as Governor, and he was succeeded by another Republican, Joseph W. McClurg, in 1868. During Governor McClurg's term a schism occurred in the Republican party, and the seceders, who opposed some proscription of Republican legislation, and who afterwards became known as "Liberal Republicans," elected Benjamin Gratz Brown as Governor in 1870, with the support of the Democrats. Carl Schurz, then a Republican Senator from Missouri, was one of the leaders in this revolt. Governor Brown was placed on the Liberal Republican national ticket with Greeley in 1872, and the ticket was accepted by the Democrats, but was badly beaten by Grant and Wilson at the polls. A large proportion of Missouri's Liberal Republicans of 1870-72 remained in their new affiliations, and merged themselves permanently in the Democratic party.

In the election of 1870, in which the fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats carried Missouri, amendments to the State constitution were adopted which abolished the test oath and other legislation which had shut out tens of thousands of Democrats from the polls, and the Democracy then resumed its ascendancy in the State. In the election of 1872, in which there was an alliance again between the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, the latter, now the dominant element in the fusion, got the more important members of the ticket, including Silas Woodson for Governor. The fusion carried the State by a large majority. In 1874 the straight Democratic ticket, headed by Charles H. Hardin, the Liberal Republicans having disappeared by this time as a distinct partisan ingredient, was victorious. Unrestricted Democratic rule in Missouri began with Hardin in 1874, and it virtually began with Woodson two years earlier. The Democrats have controlled Missouri ever since, except that in the Republican tidal-wave year of 1894 the Republicans elected a few minor State officers and one branch of the Legislature.

Democratic control of Missouri for a third of a century makes that party responsible for the financial crookedness which has been developed, even though there have been individual crooks among the Republicans. In St. Louis, where the boodle developments were first made, the Republicans were in control for many years until 1901, when the Democrats gained the ascendancy. By the use of the State boards of police and election commissioners, appointed by the Governor, St. Louis is controlled in an important degree by the Democratic administration at Jefferson City. The revelations of boodlism were the work of Joseph W. Folk, who was born in Tennessee in 1869, moved to St. Louis in 1893, and was elected circuit attorney of St. Louis on the Democratic ticket in 1900.

Working on a clew furnished him by one of the St. Louis papers in January, 1902, Mr. Folk began the investigations in St. Louis (which were transferred afterward to Jefferson City for a short time), and that are still under way, which have resulted in nineteen convictions for various sorts of corruption, and have landed four of the culprits in the penitentiary, with the prospect that many others will follow them. Some of the accused fled to Europe, Canada, and Mexico. Several others turned State's evidence. In a few cases the convicted persons were liberated on technicalities by the State Supreme Court. In the case of one powerful personage the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal when the evidence clearly pointed to guilt. Boodlism, however, both in the Municipal Assembly at St. Louis and in the Legislature at Jefferson City, has been broken up, at least for the time. The net result has been a great gain for the cause of public honesty in Missouri and a national reputation for the resourceful and heroic investigator and prosecutor, Mr. Folk.

But the Democratic machine, which has dominated the politics of St. Louis and Missouri, and which is largely responsible for the boodling, is still powerful. Against the wishes of the machine, and also against the desires of the State administration, the Democratic masses of the State nominated Folk for Governor, but the machine saddled the Folk ticket with two persons

—Sam B. Cook, Secretary of State, and Albert O. Allen, State Auditor, who have been renominated for those offices—who represent some of the influences on which the circuit attorney has been making war. Allen got twenty-five more votes in the convention than Folk. It is the purpose of the machine to control the Legislature, if the Democrats carry that body, and to tie Folk's hands should he be elected. In putting two of its favorites on the Folk ticket it displayed its audacity and power. On the paramount issue of the campaign Folk dictated the platform on which he stands. The platform declares "unremitting warfare against corruption"; tells boodlers not to vote the ticket; favors the passage of laws making it "a felony for an official to solicit bribes," and also making "null and void all franchises obtained by bribery," and "pledges the Governor elected on our ticket to protect all interests from sand-bag measures, to see that equal and exact justice is done to all, and special privileges given to none."

The selection of this ticket and this platform by the Democrats at the Jefferson City convention on July 20th gave an especial interest to the action which the Republicans would take at their gathering in St. Joseph a week later. The highest expectation in this case was fully met. The Republicans nominated a clean and able ticket throughout, headed by Cyrus P. Walbridge for Governor. Mr. Walbridge was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1849, was taken at an early age by his parents to Minnesota, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, began the practice of law at Minneapolis, removed to St. Louis in 1876, and soon became prominent in the business and political world of that city. He served for several years in both branches of the local law-making body, and was mayor of the city from 1893 to 1897. For many years he has been one of the leading Republicans of Missouri, is an eloquent public speaker, has taken a conspicuous part in several State and national campaigns in the State, is a personal acquaintance and warm admirer of President Roosevelt, and was Missouri's candidate for Vice-President on the Roosevelt ticket in the convention which nominated Senator Fairbanks.

On the paramount issue before the State the Walbridge platform speaks plainly and vigorously. "We declare ourselves against bribe-givers and bribe-takers alike," it said. "Both are criminals, and we demand the punishment of each, without regard to station in life or political affiliations. . . . We condemn the system of control of the police and election officers through boards appointed by the Governor of the State, a system which has laid its grip on the throats of the people and throttled their will. And we favor home rule, whereby the people of each locality shall select their own officers, and the enactment of such laws as will bring this to pass."

Home rule for the large cities of the State, especially for St. Louis, will be a leading issue in the campaign. By the State police and election boards, under the legislation of 1899, passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by Governor Lon V. Stephens, St. Louis is virtually governed from the State capital. The object of these boards is to wipe out St. Louis's Republican majority, and they have succeeded. McKinley's plurality of 15,717 in St. Louis in 1896 was cut to a lead of only 666 in 1900. The police and election board acts of 1899 are responsible for much of this decline in the Republican lead. In local elections since 1900 the Democrats have been placed in the ascendant in that city.

Not only does this government by State boards in St. Louis hit the Republicans, whom it was designed to operate against, but it can be used against any faction of the Democrats which is obnoxious to the State or local machine. It was employed against Folk in the St. Louis primaries on March 12th, 1904, and in favor of Harry B. Hawes, the local machine's aspirant for the nomination of Governor. The outrages perpetrated on the supporters of Folk at that time aroused a chorus of denunciation, and incited the Democratic St. Louis *Republic* to exclaim: "The story of the day is a tale of outrage and infamy—outrage completely thwarting private right and personal liberty; infamy loading the police authorities with disgrace."

As the Republican is the only party which proposes to abolish the State boards, it is only by the triumph of the Republicans that the large cities of Missouri can be assured of home rule. This issue will be made prominent by the Republicans throughout the campaign. The result in the State canvass is rendered uncertain for two reasons. First, there is a chance that the machine, even though it put two of its favorites on the State ticket, may cut the head of the ticket, Mr. Folk. Secondly, the Republican vote in the State is increasing rapidly, despite the assaults made upon it in St. Louis by the partisan State boards. Bryan's 58,000 plurality in Missouri in 1896 was reduced to 37,000 plurality in 1900, notwithstanding the Republican vote suppression in St. Louis in the latter year. Flory, the Republican candidate for Governor, received more votes in 1900 than did McKinley, and the plurality for Dockery, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, was thus reduced to 32,000.

For President the Republicans of Missouri polled 314,000 votes in 1900. Only six States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan—cast a greater number of Republican votes in that year.

There has been a large immigration into the State since 1900, chiefly from Republican communities of the North and West. There is a much greater incentive for activity on the part of the Republicans in the State in 1904 than there was in 1900. Mr. Walbridge is a far abler and stronger candidate than was the Republican nominee of four years ago.

The boodle revelations in St. Louis and Jefferson City, all of which have come to light since 1900, coupled with the outrages perpetrated under the rule of the State police and election boards, are calculated to make votes for the Republican party.

Several things give the canvass of 1904 in Missouri a national interest. The boodle issue makes the campaign unique. If Folk is elected he will immediately go to the front as a Democratic presidential nomination possibility for 1908, even though Missouri is not a "pivotal" State. Roosevelt's personal popularity, as well as Walbridge's, will be an important factor in the State contest, and Roosevelt is a much stronger man in Missouri and throughout the whole of the West than was McKinley.

Germany's Impressive Exhibit at the Fair.

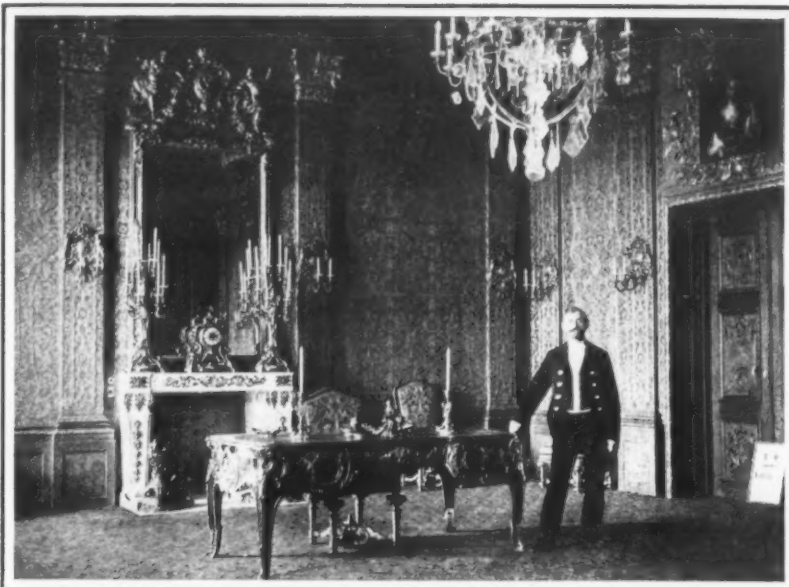
PERCHED ON the summit of the hill from which leap the cascades is the magnificent structure designed by Emperor William to represent imperial Germany at the world's fair. The building is a replica of one renowned in German history—the castle at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, Frederick I., King of Prussia, had the original erected after the design of Andreas Schlueter, the great German architect of that period. The building, with its façade of two stories, covers 10,000 square feet. Over the main entrance, in the centre, is a great green stilted dome reaching skyward 150 feet. From the tower a set of chimes rings out the hours in musical tones, adding much to the impressiveness of this imposing pavilion. Once inside, there is a vision of beauty and grandeur in furnishing which dazzles the eye of the most phlegmatic visitor.

Up the heavily-carpeted broad stairway, one comes to a room furnished in white and gold. Here is a reproduction of the famous bronze door of the castle, while just beyond is what is known as the "Gobelin Saloon." The walls of this room are hung with priceless tapestries which have belonged to the imperial family of Germany for years, and it was only through anxiety to make a great showing at the fair that they were permitted to leave the "fatherland." Little cupids are above each doorway and the gilded furniture is upholstered in brocade fit for the gown of a princess. Red and gold predominate in the next apartment. The sides of the room being hung in dark-red silk, with here and there a portrait of some member of the imperial family. There is a crimson velvet carpet so padded as to give one the sensation of walking on eiderdown cushions. Here are displayed decorations belonging to the Emperor, a number of his wedding presents, and an immense golden clock eight feet in height. Cupids again are everywhere in the frescoing, and the whole effect is exceedingly beautiful. Through the doorway from this room may be seen the "Oak Gallery," a spacious hall paneled with hand-carved Flemish oak. The floor is covered with heavy green velvet carpet, and on the arched ceiling are painted scenes from German mythology. Between the windows are marble pedestals upon which rest bronze busts of German statesmen.

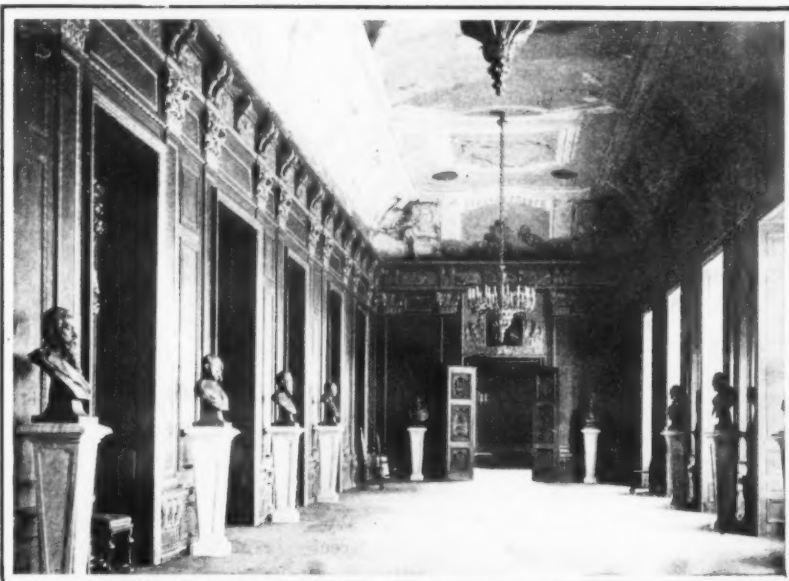
At the far end of the building, however, there is a room which surpasses all the others in extravagant richness. It is another in the red-and-gold furnishing, but a different type. Wine-colored brocade silk, upon which has been stitched gold braid in fancy designs, covers the walls. There are two big mantels of white marble, inlaid with gold, on the tops of which are heroic gilded figures symbolical of the spirit of Germany. Again, there are the hand-carved oak doors, the rich velvet floor-covering, the big chandeliers, the artistic decorations of the ceiling, and the gilded furniture with its heavy brocade upholstery. At the far end of the apartment is his imperial Majesty's writing table, with the little accessories in gold. The windows, four in number, are hung with lace curtains, the envy of women who visit this German palace, and when the old Iowa farmer, on leaving this building, turned to his wife and said, "Well, Ellen, after all, there is somethin' in bein' an emperor, even if he does run chances of gittin' blowed up. Just look what a house he gits to live in free of charge," he voiced the sentiments of nine-tenths of the visitors. The reproduced palace is a marvel of artistic grandeur, and worthy of the German empire whose splendid exhibits in the other buildings have added so much to the interest of the greatest of expositions. MRS. C. R. MILLER.



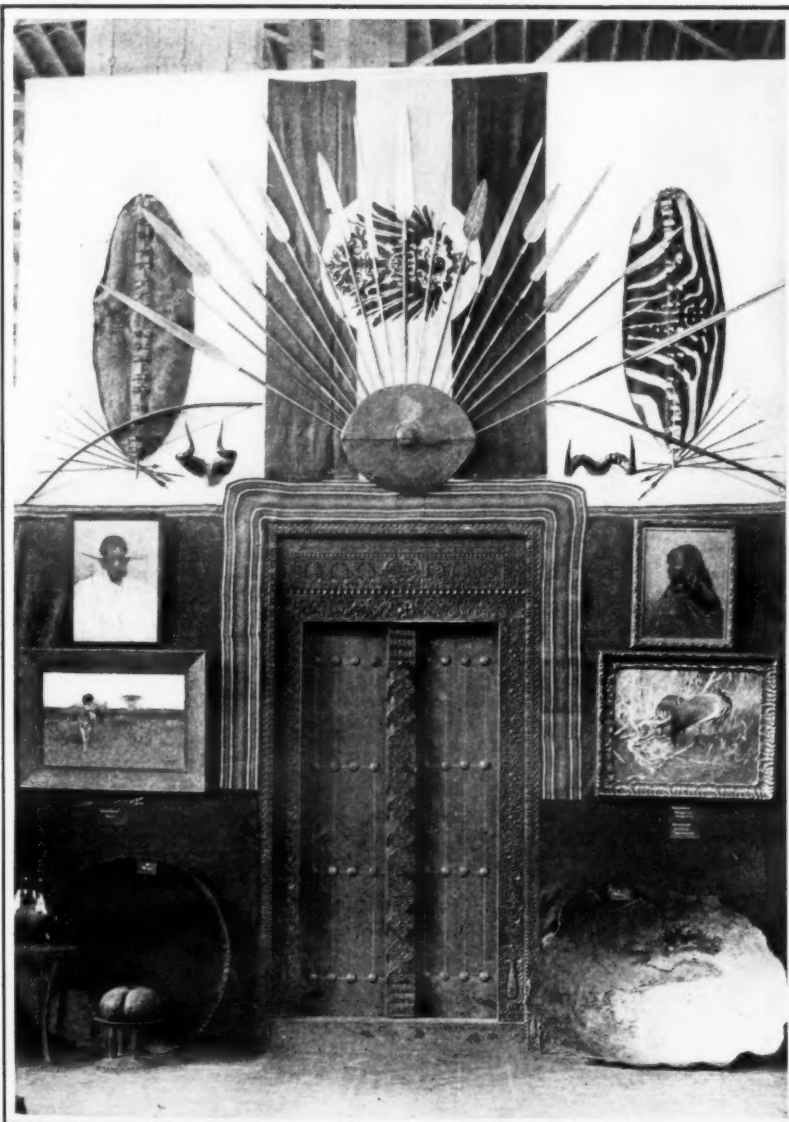
JOSEPH W. FOLK,
Chosen by the Democrats of Missouri to
run for Governor.



MAGNIFICENT ROOM IN RED AND GOLD, FINEST IN THE BUILDING, WITH THE EMPEROR'S WRITING TABLE AND ITS GOLD ACCESSORIES.



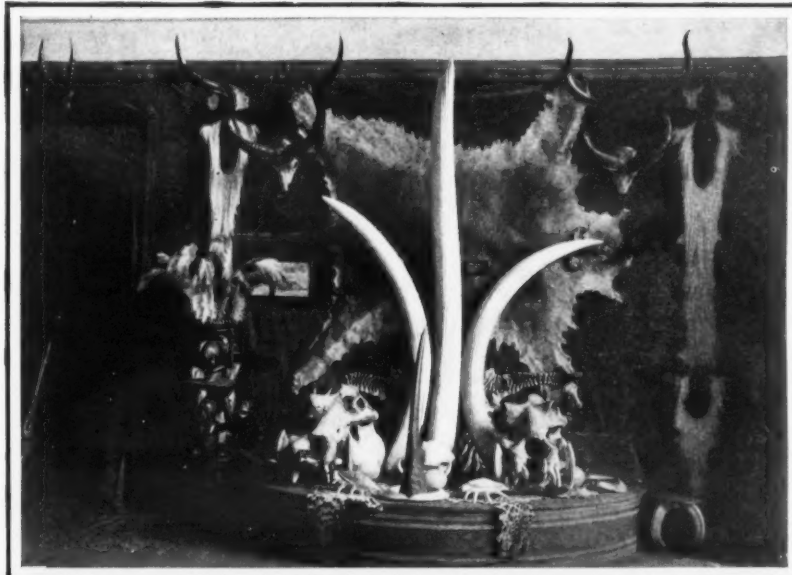
SPACIOUS "OAK GALLERY" DISPLAYING BUSTS OF GREAT PERSONAGES, AND A CEILING DECORATED WITH SCENES FROM GERMAN MYTHOLOGY.



GERMAN EAST AFRICA'S EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING. PRODUCTS OF THE NATIVES' SKILL, AND PAINTINGS BY WILHELM KUHNERT, A FAMOUS ARTIST.



GERMANY'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, MODELED AFTER THE FINE CASTLE AT CHARLOTTENBURG, NEAR BERLIN.

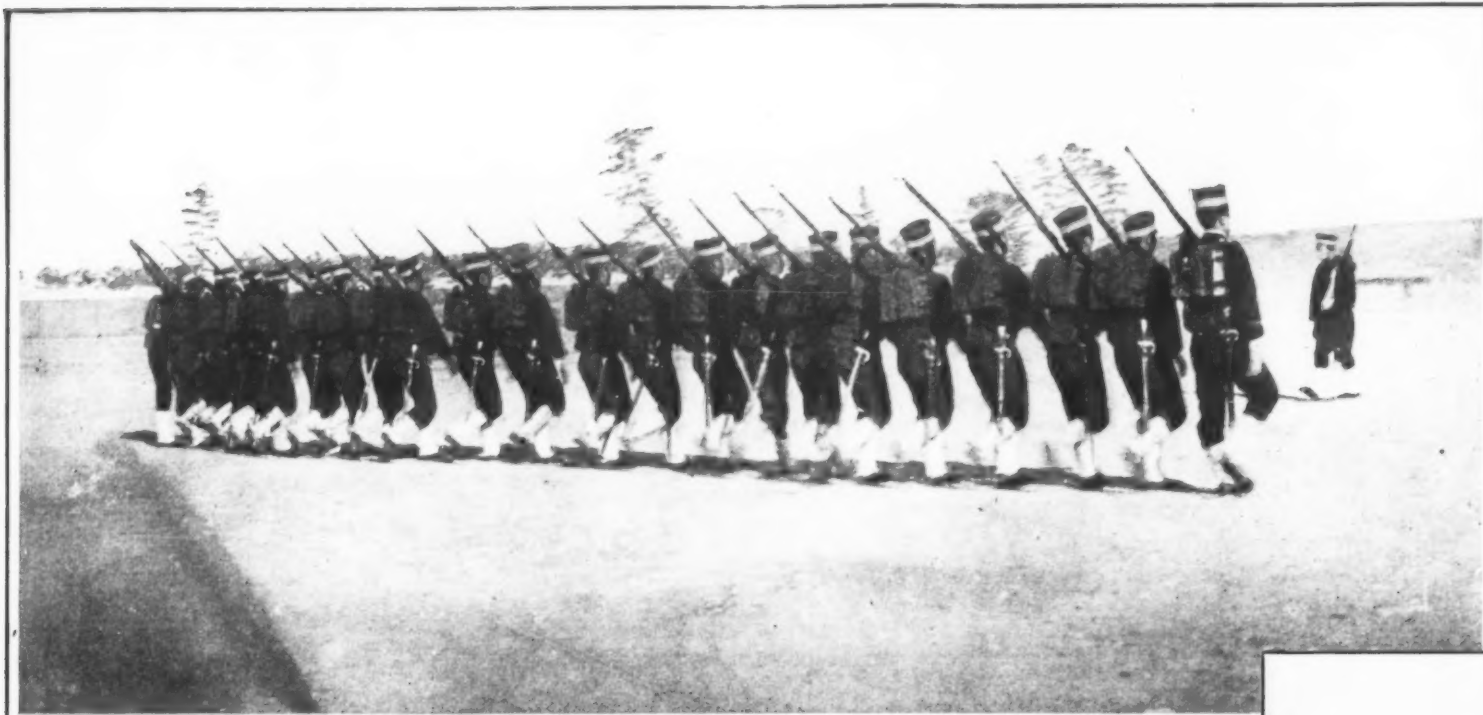


HIPPOPOTAMUS SKULLS, HUGE ELEPHANT TUSKS, AND OTHER PECULIAR THINGS IN THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA DISPLAY.



"GOBELIN SALOON," IN GERMANY'S BUILDING, CONTAINING PRICELESS TAPESTRIES BELONGING TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

GERMANY SUPERBLY REPRESENTED AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION.
RARE TREASURES OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY SHOWN IN A HANDSOME BUILDING, AND EAST AFRICA'S PECULIAR EXHIBIT.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.



SOLDIERS DESTINED FOR THE FRONT DRILLING ON THE GROUNDS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT TOKIO.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Eleanor Franklin.



JAPANESE TROOPS, IN READY MARCHING
READY TO MAKE A BAYONET CHARGE.
Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.



RUSSIAN SUBMARINE MINES CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE NAVAL
OPERATIONS NEAR PORT ARTHUR.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by T. Ruddiman Johnston.



FIRM-SET FILES OF THE WELL-TRAINED AND INDOMITABLE
FIGHTING MEN OF JAPAN.
Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.



CZAR OF RUSSIA INSPECTING A BODY OF HIS TROOPS AT ST. PETERSBURG BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE WAR.
Bulla.



PONY TRAIN BEARING SUPPLIES FOR THE JAPANESE
IN MANCHURIA.—Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.

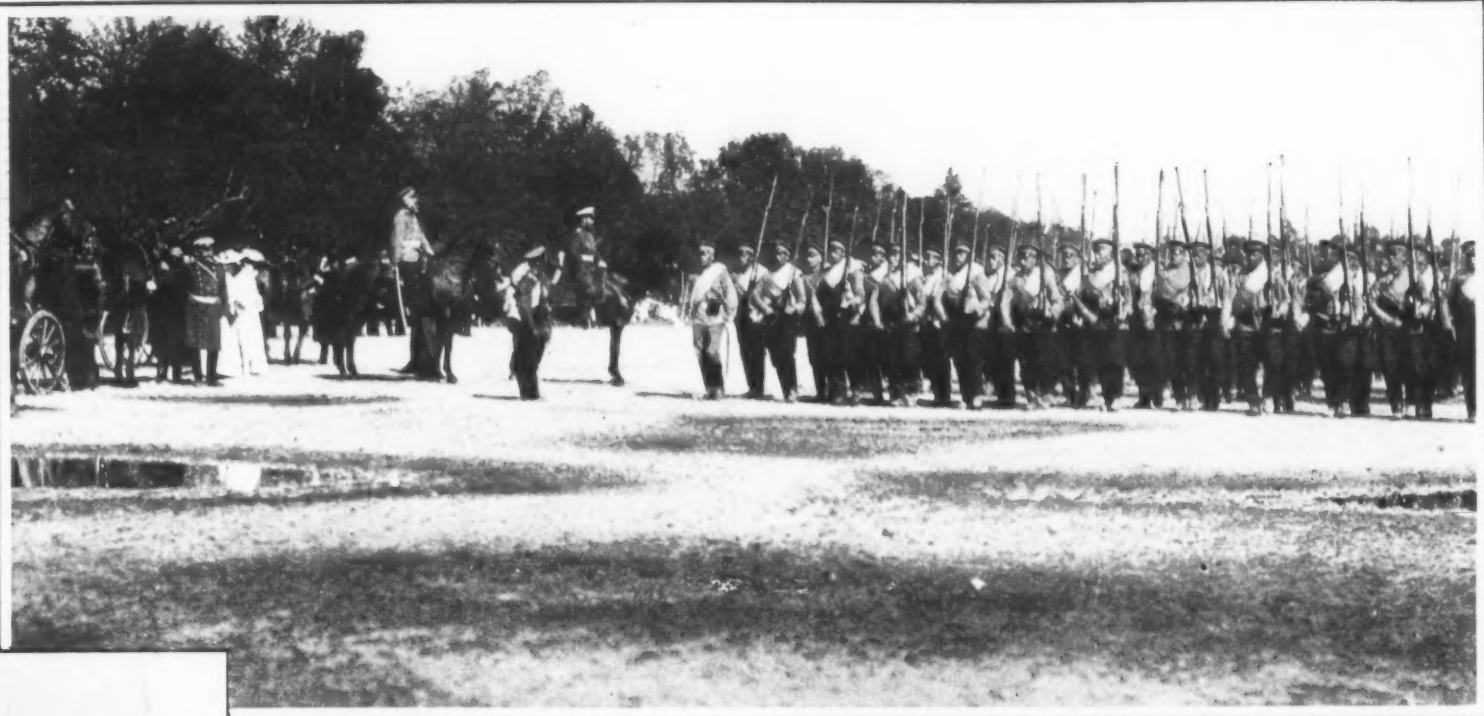


OFFICERS OF A GUN-BOAT IN ACTIVE SERVICE
NAVY.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by B. L. Singley.

THE FAR EAST RESOUNDING WITH
MARTIAL ACTS AND PREPARATIONS OF THE JAPANESE, AND REGIMENTS S



SOLDIERS, IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER, GETTING READY TO MAKE A BAYONET CHARGE.
Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.



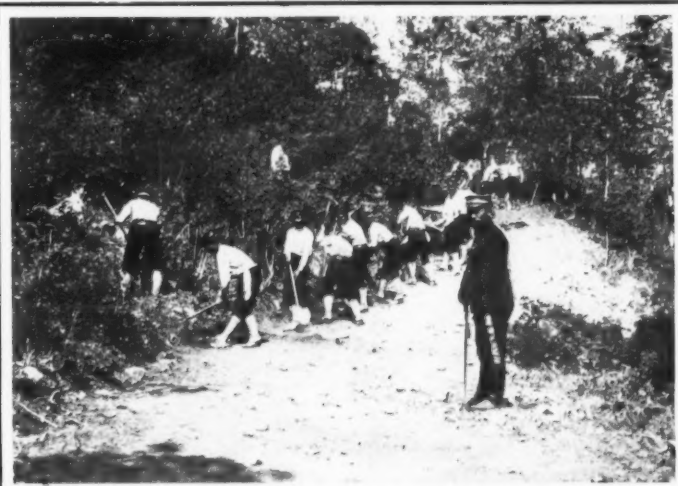
REGIMENT OF RUSSIANS STARTING FOR THE EAST, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THEIR EMPEROR.
Bulla.



SOLDIERS ABOUT TO GO TO THE FRONT KNEELING FOR A FAREWELL BLESSING OF THE CZAR.—Bulla.



NOVEL FEATURE OF MILITARY DRILL IN THE MIKADO'S ARMY.
Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.



PIONEER CORPS BUILDING ROADS FOR GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S ARMY NEAR FENG-WANG-CHENG, MANCHURIA.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by William Dinwiddie.



SOLDIERS CARRYING SUPPLIES FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY IN MANCHURIA.—Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.



GUN-BOAT IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE MIKADO'S FLEET.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Eleanor Franklin.



MARSHAL OYAMA, COMMANDER OF ALL THE JAPANESE FORCES IN THE FIELD, AT THE TOKIO STATION WITH HIS STAFF, EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by T. Ruddiman Johnston.

WITH THE CLAMORS OF CONFLICT.
REGIMENTS SPEEDING TO THE FRONT WITH THE BLESSING OF THE CZAR.

An American Woman Tells of the Monkey-faced Napoleon of Japan

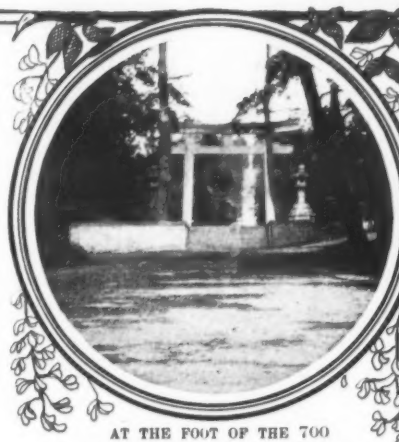
KIOTO, JAPAN,
July 20th, 1904.

I AM SITTING alone on the top of a high mountain. Beside me is the grave of the greatest military man ever born in valorous Japan. Below me, spreading out in wide, gray-roofed monotony, is the ancient capital of the Mikados, hugging the banks of the Kamogawa, which runs swiftly in its rocky bed through a green valley bounded by cloud-capped hills, which have echoed the tramp of marching armies through the slow-rolling centuries of a whole millennium. The great general died over three hundred years ago, but his spirit still marches before the soldiers of the empire which guards the gates of the morning, leading them on to victory. His triumph grows with the growing world, and the Japan he made his own is his to-day, still learning of him the way of *Yamato-Damashii*, still marching onward under the sublime inspiration of his invincible determination. To know how the name of the Taiko, the great man, came to shine resplendent upon the pages of Japan's history, one must know somewhat of the Japan he came to conquer, the Japan he rescued by civil war from the curse of unending civil war; and to trace Japan back to her beginningless beginning, telling her strange, fantastic story in detail, would take lives of unremitting but fascinating toil.

When Hideyoshi was born, in 1536, Japan was divided against itself in sections of varying size and power, which were ruled by feudal barons who obeyed the commands of a military governor called the Shogun, who lived in the capital and held the throne and the Mikado in the palm of his hand. In the ages past, when the government of Japan was forming itself, there had been barbaric tribes in all the islands to conquer and bring under the rule of the Mikado, the Son of Heaven, whose ancestors came from the god world, bringing civilization and laws by which order was evolved from chaos. The prime ministers of the ancient emperors were of a family named Fujiwara, whose first ancestor came with the original Heaven Born down from the Celestial Plains, and these prime ministers really ruled Japan during more than five hundred years, while great military men rose one after another to quell barbaric insurrections and to carry civilization upon the sword's point into every corner of the empire. These generals, who should have been rewarded with grants of land in the countries which they subdued for the Mikado, were relegated by the Fujiwara during times of peace to subordinate minor places in the government next the throne, where they could be easily controlled, and members of their own mighty family, for the most part, were sent to rule in civil authority over the conquered provinces, which rose again and again in rebellion, only to be repeatedly put down by the valiant warriors.

That this condition should have continued for more than five hundred years in a country where military men have always kept the first place in the hearts of the people can only be explained by the fact that the Mikado was held in such awful reverence by all classes that nobody ever thought of disputing the authority of the ministers appointed by him. But one day a man was born whose name was Kiyomori, and whose life history reads like a wild romance. Kiyomori, recognizing the injustice of the system which left unrewarded the only men who deserved reward, rose in arms against the mighty Fujiwara with all military Japan at his back, vanquished them utterly, and established a form of dual government with the military in control, which lasted until the restoration of the Emperor to single and absolute rule in 1868. With the elevation of the military to the highest offices there was created an incentive to dangerous ambition, and in consequence the whole period between the triumph of Kiyomori in the twelfth century and the advent of Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century was filled with civil strife, with assassination, and dark deeds of every sort which had for their object the acquirement of supreme power. The whole country was in arms, and the position in the government of every feudal baron was determined only by the strength of the military force he kept behind him.

All of this is a long, long story which has never been told in detail to the Western world; a story which records the rise and the overthrow of one noble family after another,



AT THE FOOT OF THE 700 STEPS THAT LEAD UP THE MOUNTAIN TO THE FAMOUS WARRIOR'S TOMB.



HALF-WAY UP THE CLIMB TO THE GRAVE OF JAPAN'S GREATEST COMMANDER.



SHINTO SHRINE GUARDING THE LAST FLIGHT OF STEPS UP TO HIDEYOSHI'S RESTING-PLACE.

which tells of the making of great heroes on battlefields where the combat was man to man and hand to hand, which mourns the cruel murder of emperors and great men, and which touches only too lightly upon the woes of the people ground down to abject poverty and misery by over-taxation and lawlessness of every sort, and by the reckless, wholesale, wanton slaughtering of innocents. Hideyoshi, who lies here upon Higashiyama, under a giant marble monument which is reached by an indescribable flight of seven hundred broad granite steps, the continuity of which is broken at intervals by huge stone *torii*, and which is cut straight through the ancient forest covering the mountain side, was born to bring organization out of wild disorder, and to weave into one mighty fabric all the powers of the empire. His mother was one Naka, the nameless daughter of a woman of Owari, who became the mistress of a court noble banished to this little province for some political misdemeanor. Naka was so extraordinarily ugly that no man ever sought her hand in marriage until Yosuke Masayoshi, a disabled soldier, came to settle in the vicinity, and was deeply impressed with her unusual personality. He was a man of humble birth, and by no means the equal socially of Naka, whose namelessness was no reproach to her in Japan in those days; but she married him, and in the course of time gave birth



TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI, THE CHIEF MILITARY HERO IN JAPAN'S HISTORY.—From a drawing by a Japanese artist in Denning's "Life of Japan."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KIOTO FROM THE "JAPANESE NAPOLEON'S" GRAVE.

to a queer little weazened, ugly boy, whose only name throughout his childhood was "Sarunosuke," which would be broadly translated into "the monkey of Yosuke," or "Yosuke's monkey son."

Now, Sarunosuke came in time to be the terror of his neighborhood, the despair of all priests and teachers, and a thorn in the sides of his devoted parents.

He rebelled against subjection of any sort. He refused to receive the priestly education his mother tried to force upon him, and liked best to run away into the hills and dream, or to annoy his elders by making wild statements about the great things he intended to do some day. He had a way of arriving at the truth of everything by a direct path of clear reasoning, and continually disconcerted his would-be teachers in the Buddhist monasteries to which his mother sent him, by boldly brushing aside all intricate draperies of dogma and superstition, and bringing forth into the white light ugly kernels of bare bald fact, which proved his mental calibre, but greatly grieved the poor, devoted monks, whom he tried thus to rob of faith in their gilded graven images.

"One day, when reproved for his inattention to religion," says Mr. Walter Denning in his interesting book about the Taiko, "he replied: 'You priests are all a set of beggars. There is no reason why a brave child born in a world of commotion and strife should learn how to become a beggar.' Though the priests found him quite unmanageable and unteachable, out of regard for his parents they kept him until he was twelve years old. When he reached this age it happened one day that he was directed to place the usual offering of food in front of the image of Amida. He took the food, and going up to the image, addressed it as follows: 'You are said to be a divinity that gives help to men. On this account you receive great honor from all who visit this temple. Food is supplied to you every day; but you seem to eat nothing. How can an idol that takes no food obtain strength sufficient to impart help to others? If you really desire to render assistance to human beings, then fortify yourself for the task by partaking of food. If you have not the sense to do this, then you are no divinity; you are but a dumb idol, and I will smash you to bits.'

"For some little time he watched the idol to see whether it would take anything or not. When he saw that it remained quite motionless he said: 'In that you refuse to partake of food you have merited the chastisement with which I threatened you.' Then, seizing one of the candlesticks that stood on the altar near, he commenced to belabor the image with all his might. He had not beaten it long before its head came off, and it fell to the ground with a heavy crash. The priests, attracted by the noise, came rushing out from all quarters, and seeing the image of Amida lying prostrate on the floor, and the artificial halo that enshrouded it shivered into a thousand bits, felt too horror-stricken to utter a word. The chief priest appeared and said: 'This young scoundrel is beyond all bearing. All reproof is wasted on such a lad. We can keep him here no longer.'

And this was the end of the monkey-faced boy's education. After this he was put to work, his mother concluding, no doubt, that it was useless to try to make anything out of him. But this didn't solve the problem, for he wouldn't even work and couldn't remain long anywhere. One place after another his distracted mother found for him, only to have him returned in disgrace, unrepentant and arrogant as ever, begging her only to wait a while and he would lay all Japan at her feet, for he meant to conquer the empire.

Finally a place was found for him with a crockery manufacturer, and for a wonder he went to work with a will, doing splendidly. But he soon began to grow lax and lazy as ever. His master, therefore, set him to "minding the baby." This, of course, was an awful insult to his boyish dignity, and so one day he took the baby a distance from the house, and tying it up where it would be safe until discovered, he betook himself out into the wide world, penniless and friendless, and alone with his own ambitious soul. And on this day began the unique career of the Taiko, the retired regent, the great man, as the people call him, a career the study of which by West-

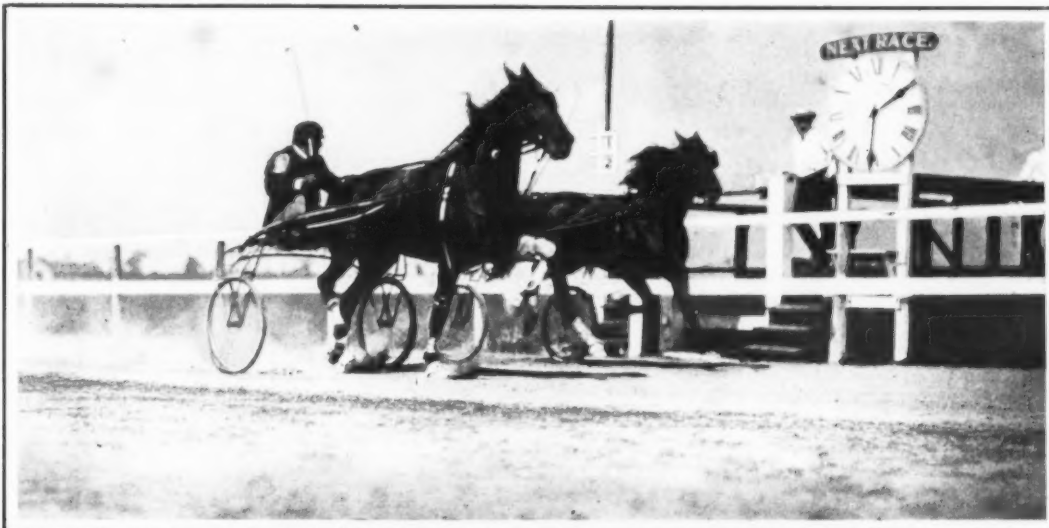
Continued on page 210.



FINAL HEAT OF THE \$5,000 EMPIRE STATE PACING RACE AT KENILWORTH PARK, BUFFALO, WHICH WAS WON BY THE CANADIAN HORSE GALLAGHER—BEST TIME, 2:4 1-2.—Schreck.



CARTMELL, A FAST SPRINTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY TRACK TEAM.—Earle.



JOHN MC., DRIVEN BY GEERS, WINNING THE 2:16 TROT AT KENILWORTH PARK, BUFFALO, IN 2:9 3-4. Schreck.



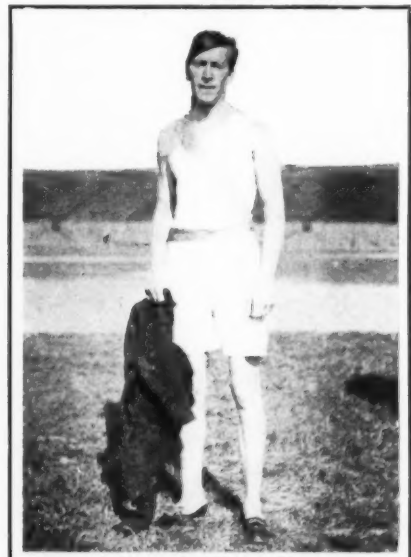
RUHLSON MILLER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY'S SPEEDY FRESHMAN SPRINTER.—Earle.



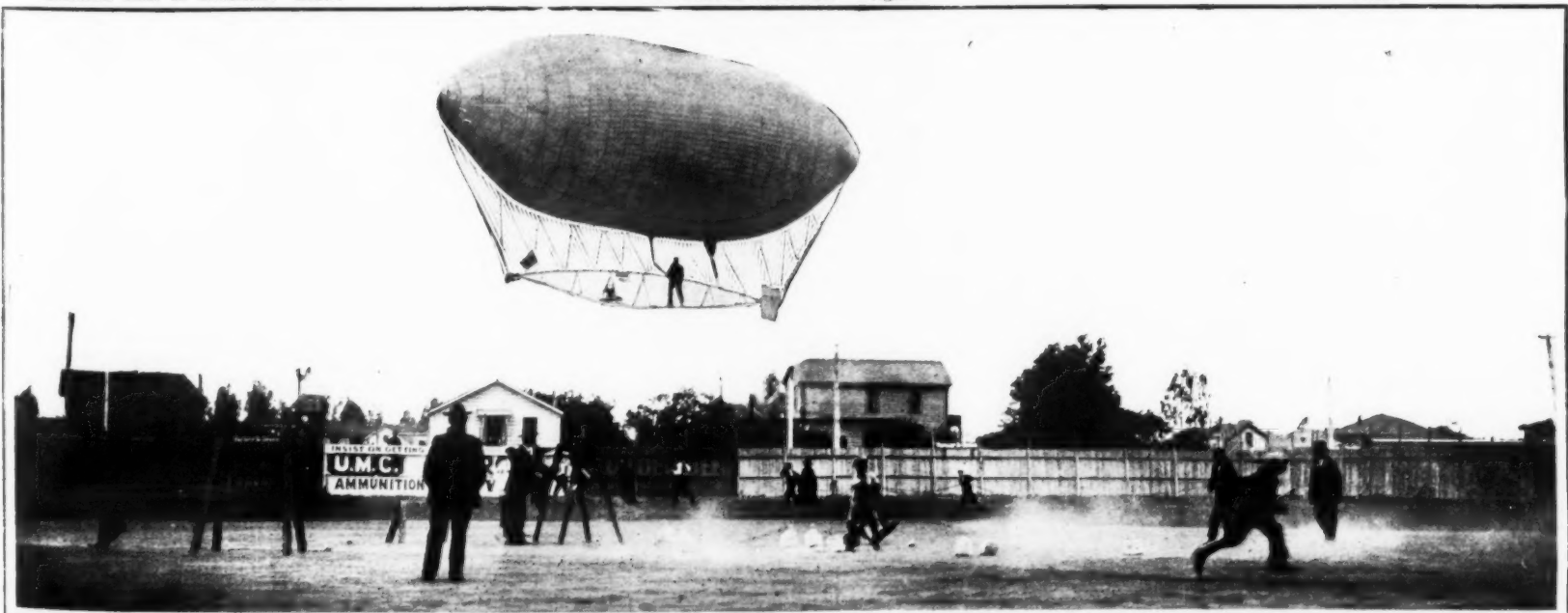
SHEFFIELD, THE YALE FRESHMAN, WHO WON THE BROAD JUMP AT THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE MEET IN ENGLAND.—Earle.



BIG THREE DAYS' CATCH AT LAKE MINOCQUA, WIS., BY FOUR CHICAGO ANGLERS. TOTAL WEIGHT OF FISH, 238 POUNDS. LARGEST FISH WEIGHED 29 POUNDS 7 OUNCES.—Wright.



TIPPET, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S BEST BROAD JUMPER. Earle.



SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE, AT OAKLAND, CAL., OF CAPTAIN T. S. BALDWIN'S NEW STEERABLE AIR-SHIP, WHICH IS TO COMPETE IN THE \$100,000 PRIZE CONTEST AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

PICTORIAL GLEANINGS IN THE WORLD OF RECREATION.

HORSES THAT WON FAST RACES, LEADING COLLEGE ATHLETES, A BIG CATCH OF FISH, AND A NEW AIR-SHIP.



WHILE Professor Winfield H. Collins's little book on "The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States" (Broadway Publishing Company) is the work of a Southern man, and is written in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and for a purely historical purpose, it is impossible to read it without a shudder over what lies between the lines of the miseries, horrors, and infamies inseparable from the traffic in human flesh and blood. As one reads such facts, for instance, as those disclosed in the chapters on the kidnaping and selling of free negroes into slavery, and on the slave markets of the South, he is compelled to ask himself again and again, How could those things be in a land boasting of its enlightenment, its humanity, its love of liberty? We are told here that the kidnaping of free negroes for the purpose of selling them into slavery, though forbidden by severe laws, was a common crime in many States, North and South, and that "even white children, whether being mistaken for negroes or not, were stolen and sold into slavery." More than twenty-five colored children were kidnaped in Philadelphia in 1825. Delaware seems to have been the stamping-ground of a number of kidnaping gangs, and it is related that fifty or sixty free negroes, chiefly children, were stolen from that State within six months of a certain year. A case of the kind occurring in Michigan is thus described: "About midnight on the 27th of September a party of eight or ten Kentuckians broke into the house of a Mr. Powell, in Cass County, Mich., while he was absent. They drew their pistols and bowie-knives and dragged his wife and three children from their beds, and bound them with cords and hurried them off to their covered wagons and started post-haste for Kentucky." We are told that free colored men sometimes engaged in this nefarious traffic themselves, and one gang of this kind is mentioned, which operated near Snow Hill, Md., and is said to have kidnaped and sold into slavery several hundred free negroes. In the chapter on the slave markets we have this paragraph: "At the sales and auctions the purchaser was allowed the greatest freedom in the examination of the slaves for sale. And he would scrutinize them as carefully as though they were horses or cattle. The teeth, eyes, feet, and shoulders of both men and women were inspected, sometimes without any show of decency. Scars or marks of the lash decreased their value in market; sometimes the sale would be lost for that reason." Other chapters in Professor Collins's valuable monograph deal with the origin of the slave trade in the South, its amount and extent, and the laws of the Southern States with reference to the importation and exportation of slaves. Another chapter is given to a discussion of the question: "Were Some States Engaged in Breeding and Raising Negroes for Sale?" Professor Collins comes to the conclusion that this business was not carried on systematically in any State, and that stories and reports to this effect were generally greatly exaggerated or wholly unfounded.

A NEW AND authoritative biography of Balzac is to be published in the autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author is Mary F. Sandars, a thoroughgoing Balzac student. Whatever may be said of Balzac's exact position in literature, it is impossible to deny him a niche among the world's great novelists. Yet, by a strange anomaly, there has been no "Life" of him derived from original sources, in line with the knowledge now obtainable. Nevertheless, the books written about him would fill a fair-sized library. Criticisms on his novels abound; and his contemporaries have provided us with several amusing volumes dealing in a humorous spirit with his eccentricities, and conveying the impression that the author of "La Cousine Bette" and "Le Père Goriot" was nothing more than an amiable buffoon. In English we have a "Memoir" by Miss Wormeley, written at a time when little was known about the great novelist, and a "Life" by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, in the "Great Writers" series. This, like Miss Wormeley's "Memoir," appeared before the "Lettres à l'Etrangère," the source of much of our present knowledge of Balzac, were published. Moreover, it is a very small book, and the space in it devoted to Balzac as a man is further curtailed by several chapters devoted to criticism of his works. The introduction to the excellent translation of Balzac's novels undertaken by Mr. Saintsbury contains a short account of his life; but this only fills a few pages, and does not enter into much detail.

AMONG THE reprints of popular fiction which John Lane is publishing in attractive and inexpensive form in his "Canvasback Library" we find the volume called "Kitwyk Stories," by Anna Eichberg King (Mrs. John Lane). These gentle, humorous annals of the doings of the folk of a small Dutch town have a unity in subject and character while standing apart as

By La Salle A. Maynard

separate tales, each complete in itself. The burgo-masters and councilmen, the stolid Mynheer, the ever-important Juffrouw, the dominie of long standing, and the candidate making his first nervous attack on the belabored cushions of the pulpit before a critical congregation, appear and reappear with an aspect of old friends. Kitwyk is a punctilious little social entity. Romance now and again sets it by the ears, sometimes attacking the young, sometimes with a comic quaintness the old and preternaturally serious. Tragedy and disappointment come once or twice to its placid tranquillity and lodge in unsuspected households. More often the note is one of playful humor, with now and then even a dash of adventure. Such, for example, is the unprecedented attempt of the burgomaster to entertain the town council at a hunt. "What is there to hunt, Mynheer Defregge?" asks Jonkheer von Loo with much point. The cast-iron embrace of the fourteen martial boots, however, in which the valiant huntsmen trudge over cabbage fields, speaks of the image of determination. Mynheer Piepenbrink's struggles with his sword—for he had a horror of firearms and refused to carry any other sort of weapon—have all the pride of the blood that withstood Alva. The rabbit they soon came upon, this radical party of Kitwyk sportsmen, seems to have had some of the cunning displayed by the resourceful friend of Uncle Remus, for he sat placidly nibbling in the shadow of a near-by bunch of cabbages. "Why is he so tame?" demanded Mynheer Defregge. Duffels scratched his ear and said, "Because he is so happy, Mynheer." "He has no business to be happy," cried his worship. "How can we hunt him if he won't run?" But the ultimate query of the burgomaster's guests and their rescue at the hands of their alarmed townsmen is only properly to be learned from the book itself. Here, too, the reader finds the history of the fortunes of the violoncello of Juffrouw Rozenboom, and how Jonkheer von Loo's faithful dog Toby undid the labors of the peppery man of God who preached a trial sermon.

OUT OF a mixture of romance, love, adventure, and frontier history, Mary Dillon has wrought a fascinating and most delightful story in the "Rose of Old St. Louis" (The Century Company). It would be difficult, indeed, to make dull reading out of a story which finds its scenery partly in an American frontier town of a hundred years ago and partly in France at the same period, and which numbers among its chief personages the great Bonaparte himself and other historic characters, such as Talleyrand, Marbois, Thomas Jefferson, and Black Hawk, the heroic Indian orator and warrior. The title is fragrant with suggestion, and it is no misnomer, for the dainty, lovely, and winsome Pelagie, the heroine of the tale, is well named the Rose of all the roses that bloom into sweet and happy maidenhood in the old French town. The story differs from other stories of its kind in the fact that it begins right away, so to speak, in the opening chapter, and catches the interest of the reader from the very first page and holds it to the end. The hero, and the one who tells the tale, is a stalwart young American who falls in love, as he could not well help doing, with the bewitching Pelagie, and the plot concerns itself chiefly with unraveling the skein into which these two contrive to tangle their lives, and which includes more than one thrilling rescue from Indians, the machinations of a jealous and evil-minded rival, and a remarkable escapade in the palace of St. Cloud, near Paris, where the hero, concealed by mischance in a closet in the private apartment of Bonaparte, becomes an unwitting listener to an interview between the First Consul and his ministers, Marbois and Ducrest, in which Bonaparte for the first time declares his determination to cede Louisiana to the United States, and thus outwit, if possible, the English statesmen who are then preparing to wage a war of conquest against France. It is interesting to be informed, in this connection, that the facts recited in this interview, and the negotiations with Livingstone and others concerning the Louisiana purchase and the debate in Congress on the subject, all of which appear in the course of the narrative, are true and faithful rescripts from history. Mrs. Dillon took special pains, we are informed, to verify every incident, conversation, and detail relating to these historic events, around which her story is woven.

WE ARE quite sure that Mr. Robertus Love, author of the modest little volume of verse that comes to us under the title of "Poems All the Way from Pike" (Pan-American Press, St. Louis), would not thank us to claim for his work a merit which it

does not deserve, nor which it would not bear out on examination by other critical readers. To say that it discloses a gift of style or expression equal to that of Eugene Field or of James Whitcomb Riley, in whose manner it is written, would be to indulge in a kind of praise worse than no praise at all, for it would be far below the truth. We shall say, therefore, frankly that while "Poems All the Way from Pike" is not a masterpiece of poetic diction, by a long way, that while it does not remind us in the slightest degree of Milton's "Lycidas," or Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," and while we do not believe it to hold out the promise of immortality to its author, we think all of it is good, and some of it we like immensely. Call it what you will—a want of taste, a painful lack of literary discernment—but there is something about such lines as "The Boys I Went A-fishing With," "The Old Blue Spelling Book," and "Si Brown's Philosophy" which appeals to us more than the high-flown and pretentious verse of other rhymers to whom a more exalted rank has been given. Take, for example, the soliloquy of old Si Brown. There are versifiers, no doubt, who might cast the sentiment in more elegant and melodious form, but none, we are confident, who would really better this:

"I don't believe a-tall," said Si,
"In worryin'—no, sir, not I!
That sort of thing ain't made for me.
I just take things as they come 'long,
And if I can I sing a song,
And if I can't, I screw my gums,
And whistle till the music comes."

"I never borry trouble; I
Have plenty of my own," said Si.
"Enough to last me through the week,
And over Sunday, and I don't
Ask any man to lend me more—
Not if he offers it I won't;
'Twill be a plenty time to speak
For that when I git trouble-pore."

A FAMOUS French critic wrote a history of English literature practically to prove that imaginative genius spells insanity. He had, of course, ready to his hand such names and histories as those of Byron, Shelley, the bulk of the Elizabethan dramatists, and the reckless lyrists of the Restoration. Great wits are (thinks Taine) near to madness. Phrased otherwise, and more prosaically, artistic careers are apt to be irregular. In this form the truth may be admitted, and admitted even without apology. The sanity of genius may be claimed for Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, and innumerable others. The late Sir Leslie Stephen observed that Wordsworth "would not have been so irreproachable a person if the prosaic element had not mastered his higher moods." And he seems to give support to the pessimist by quoting the saying that "the lives of authors are the saddest of all reading, except the lives of criminals in the 'Newgate Calendar.'" But, on the other hand, Sir Leslie considers authors on the whole to be an enviable race, and gives them "a very decent character." This is so far satisfactory, since Sir Leslie had a full life in the literary world, as his impressions in the *National Review* testify. He knew many eminent literary men, and witnessed that they were on the whole of good character. Tennyson, who was certainly not possessed of the "dæmonic" force of Byron or Shelley, nevertheless had his weaknesses. Sir Leslie fled precipitately from a dinner "in company with a man highly distinguished in official life and solid literature," because of the atmosphere which environed Tennyson. This atmosphere was contributed (alas!) by the ladies, and Sir Leslie and his friend resented being "treated as pariahs outside of the pale of social equality." "Stay, stay, Dr. Johnson is going to speak," would have been resented by Goldsmith. In the same way R. L. Stevenson used to hush his family fireside with the warning that "Henry James is going to speak," which must have been embarrassing to a singularly modest man of genius.

Working Too Hard.

WEAK, NERVOUS, AND RESTLESS?

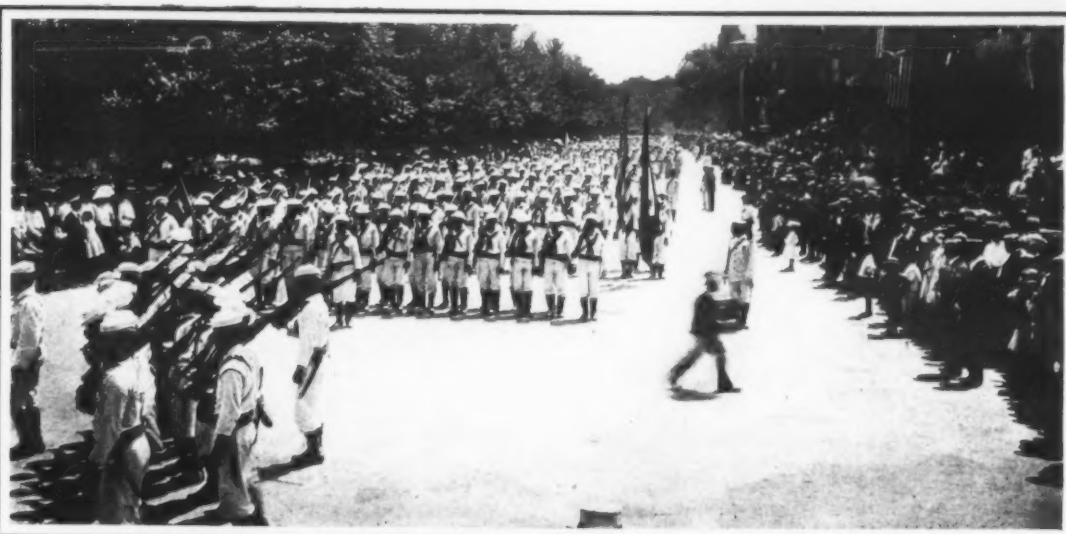
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE restores strength, quiets the nerves, induces restful sleep. A most reliable constitutional tonic. Its benefits are lasting.

Raw Cream

is inferior to Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream in richness and delicacy of flavor. Peerless Cream is superior as a cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate and general household cooking. It is the result of fifty years' experience with the milk problem.



VETERAN COLOR-BEARERS WHO TOOK PRIDE IN THEIR DUTY.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull.



FINE NAVAL PARADE PARTICIPATED IN BY MARINES AND SAILORS FROM THE WHITE SQUADRON.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull.



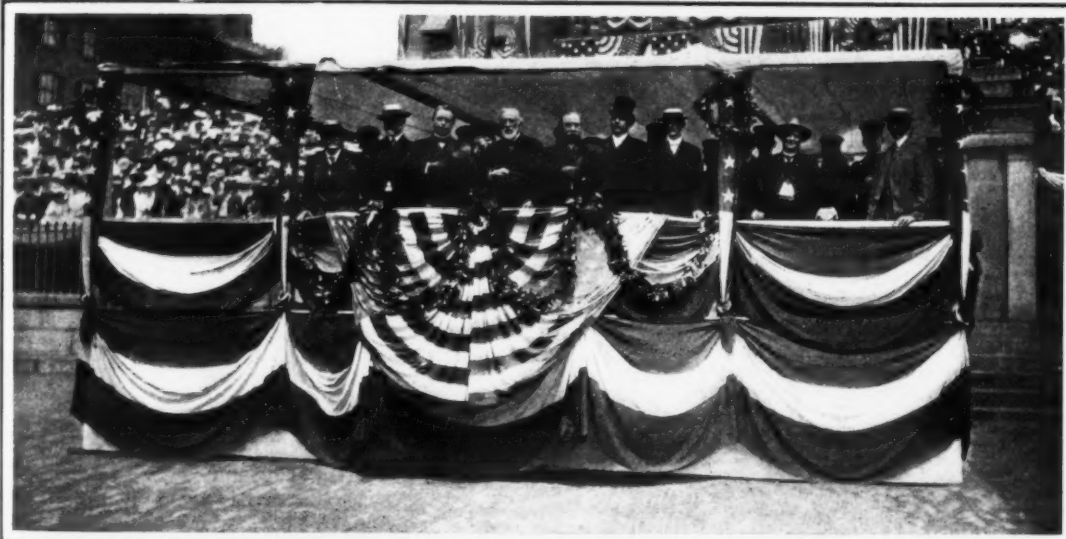
MASCOT OF THE OHIO DIVISION—THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD JOSIE CAMP, WHO HAS ATTENDED SIX NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS, AT THE HEAD OF A POST.—Boston Photo News Company.



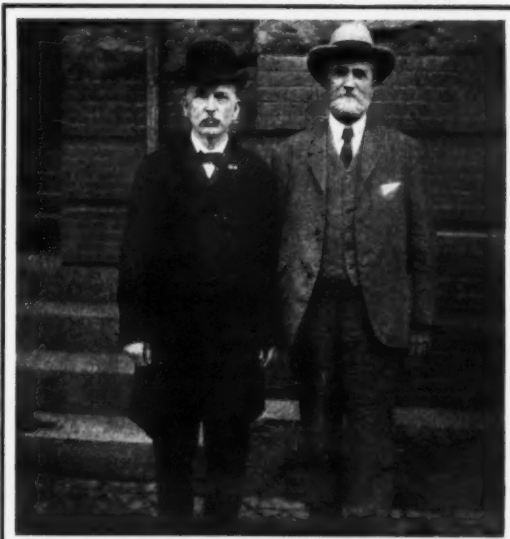
GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R., LEADING THE PROCESSION OF 25,000 VETERANS.
Boston Photo News Company.



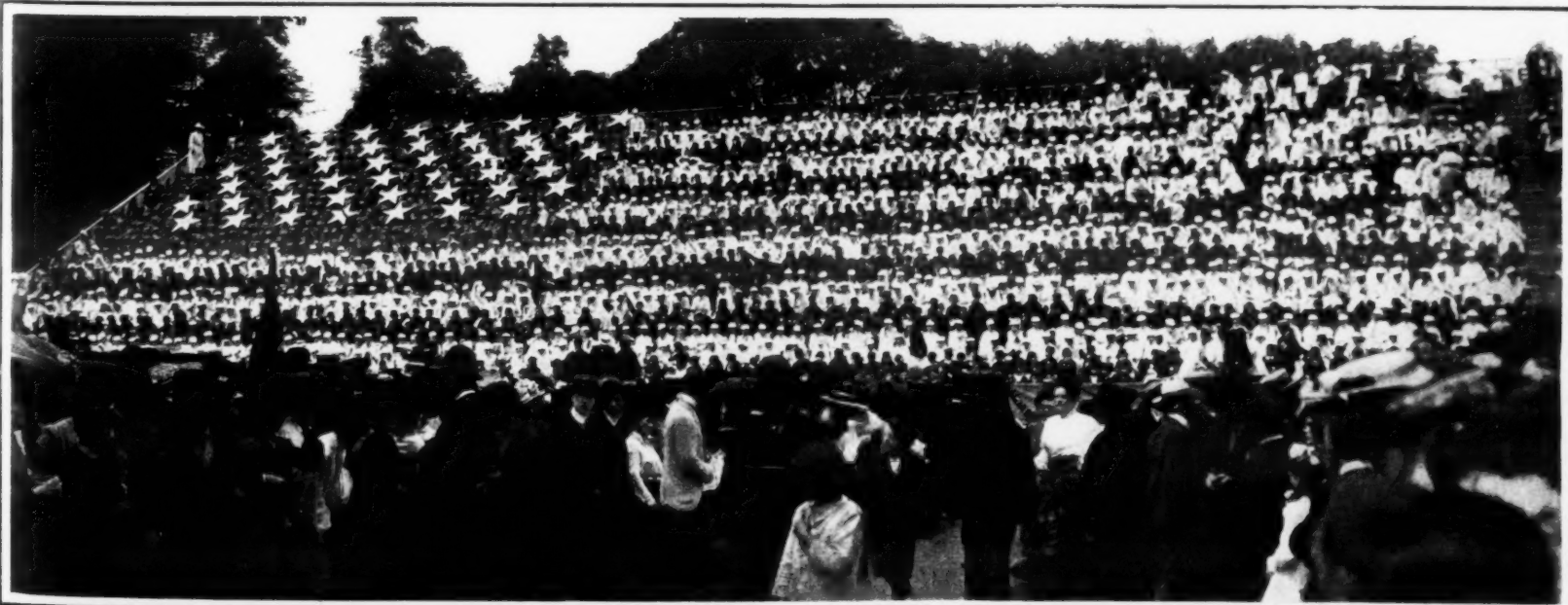
MRS. ROBERT BROWNELL (IN CENTRE), WHO ENLISTED AS A MAN AND FOUGHT BESIDE HER HUSBAND THROUGHOUT THE CIVIL WAR.—Boston Photo News Company.



NOTABILITIES ON THE REVIEWING-STAND AT THE STATE-HOUSE.
Left to right: Ex-Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary Boutwell, Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, Lieutenant-Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Crane, of Massachusetts.—Boston Photo News Company.



TWO CONFEDERATE GUESTS OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.
Left: Colonel W. S. Lamb, Wilmington, N. C. Right: Captain E. S. Gay, Atlanta, Ga.—Boston Photo News Company.



MOST PICTURESQUE FEATURE OF THE GREAT PARADE—"LIVING FLAG" ON THE GRAND-STAND, COMPOSED OF 2,000 CHILDREN DRESSED IN RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.—Boston Photo News Company.

GREAT GATHERING OF WAR VETERANS AT BOSTON.

PARADE OF 25,000 OLD UNION SOLDIERS AT THE G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WITNESSED BY 500,000 PEOPLE.

An American Woman Tells of the Monkey-faced Napoleon of Japan

Continued from page 206.

erners has won for him the title of "the Napoleon of Japan." I think I can see the little brown, unprepossessing boy, who could hardly have looked more than nine or ten years old, trudging sturdily along the mountain roads in his little peasant dress, which was probably made of rice straw, keeping up his courage by brave dreams about the big world he was going into and the valiant deeds he meant to perform.

It is hard to appreciate the condition of a country in which bands of robbers rode up and down the highways, murdering and stealing without fear of punishment, and crossing swords even with the soldiers of the empire; but such was the state of affairs in Japan when Hideyoshi set out upon his first venture, and he had not gone far before he was overtaken by a swaggering company of these lawless men. The chief of the robber crew, liking the boy's bold spirit, and being amused by his ugly little face, offered to take him into his service if he could prove his value by leading the way to some house where treasure might be found. Hideyoshi, ready for any adventure by which he could get rice to appease his hunger, accepted the challenge, and proved himself the most reckless and hence the most valuable man of them all. But this was only a makeshift to meet present necessities. He deserted without having sullied his spirit by becoming a real robber himself, and in time, after many strange experiences, we find him a boy-soldier in the employ of one of the noblest barons in the country, Oda Nobunaga, whom he chose for his master because he saw in him the one man through whom he could put into execution his great plans for the subjugation and pacification of the empire.

Oh, what a long, great story it is! How wonderfully he reasoned and how patiently he worked and waited! With what supreme self-control did he meet the jeers and sneers of his nobly-born superiors, and with what marvelous tact did he make his way into the council chamber and to the very right hand of his general, Lord Oda Nobunaga! When he became a retainer of Nobunaga "the whole country was split up into a thousand warring fragments." The reigning

Shogun could only maintain his authority through superior military force, and many an ambitious lord was plotting to overthrow him and usurp his power. Nobunaga was not one of the great landholders, nor had he in the beginning superior military backing, but he was a superior man and a brilliant soldier, and he found in Hideyoshi a general who was as great a natural master of strategy as he was of the tactics of warfare. Those barons Hideyoshi did not help Nobunaga to conquer he won over to his cause by the most brilliant diplomacy, until finally Nobunaga was in complete control of the empire, with a figurehead Shogun obeying his commands at the capital.

At this juncture he sent Hideyoshi, as commander-in-chief of his armies, to Kyoto to complete the subjugation of the capital and to win the confidence of the people by making great improvements in the city and signal reforms in the government, all of which Hideyoshi accomplished. And so we find him before he has reached thirty-five the greatest soldier in Japan, with most of the wild dreams of his boyhood come true. Hideyoshi, however, was still ambitious, and dreamed of conquering the whole East and uniting under one mighty government the countries of China, Korea, and Japan. One day he said to his master, Nobunaga: "I hope to bring the whole of Chugoku into subjection to us. When that is accomplished I will go on to Kyushu and take the whole of it. When Kyushu is ours, if you will grant me the revenue of that island for one year, I will prepare ships of war and purchase provisions and go over and take Korea. Korea I shall ask you to bestow on me as a reward for my services and to enable me to make still further conquests; for with Korean troops, aided by your illustrious influence, I intend to bring the whole of China under my sway. When that is effected the three countries—China, Korea, and Japan—will be one."

But before this could be accomplished the career of Nobunaga was ended through the treachery of one of his own generals, and Hideyoshi, after boldly avenging his death, assumed control of the government. He did this by a mighty display of armed force, and by a bit of wonderful strategy, in which the infant grandson and

heir of Nobunaga, the now idealized martyred hero, was made to play a conspicuous and dramatic part. Hideyoshi soon had the war-devastated country united into a blessed peace which it had not known for five hundred years, and he now found time to think again upon his old ambition for the subjugation of the whole East. Making a flimsy excuse for opening hostilities with Korea, he soon dispatched his restless army, in command of two of his greatest generals, across the little peninsular empire, with the simple instructions to "conquer for Japan."

This was the one mistake of the Taiko's great career—a mistake only because it was a failure perhaps, but none the less a blot upon the brilliant page of his life's history. He might have succeeded could he himself have marched at the head of his armies, but the warlike barons of Japan were only held in subjection through the fear of his mighty power; so he needs must remain in the country and suffer under the constant reports of the reverses met by his armies on the continent, and he died in the midst of these operations with fresh plans for victory making glorious and wretched his last hours. He left a name which is unique in the unique history of the island empire. Also he left a country at peace, or nearly so, and a great man to succeed him. Iyeyasu was one of his own generals, a man of noble birth appointed by himself as his successor, who completed the system of feudal government, and, as the first Tokugawa Shogun, isolated Japan and inaugurated the peace which remained unbroken until the United States gun-boat under command of Commodore Perry steamed into the forbidden harbor of Yeddo, the Shogun's capital, in 1853 and demanded open ports for the commerce of the world.

Hideyoshi was born in the darkest hour of Japan's history, but, thanks to his consummate genius, it proved the hour before the dawn—the dawn of a cloudy morning, perhaps, but none the less daylight, which has grown into bright morning splendor in which the whole world may watch with astonishment the steady advance of the brilliant young nation toward a full noon-tide of modern education and civilization.

Russia Treats Newspaper Men as Spies.

(Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, July 1st, 1904.

THE PROBLEMS of dealing with the press in modern warfare are becoming more and more serious, and it is quite plain within the sphere of operations that all that is to be expected as the war advances is the continuance of the stringent restrictions of the present. The restrictions could not well be much more onerous without absolutely expelling the correspondents altogether. I have reason to believe that the high authorities are not beyond considering this possibility, either.

The Russian method of dealing with correspondents savors largely of the method of dealing with spies, or at least possible spies. My first experience of this was at Newchwang, where, after weeks of impatient dallying, the correspondents got together and drew up a round robin of protest, which had the misfortune to degenerate into a standing joke. It began: "It cannot be the intention of the high authorities to permit the constant annoyance to the press," etc. A call at the office of the civil administrator was sufficient to assure us that there was no other intention whatever. The treatment we received was the treatment meted out to those who are regarded not so much as nuisances as spies.

A few days before my departure from Newchwang I went to call on the civil administrator in regard to my credentials. As I entered his office he said, gruffly, "Well, what can I do for you?"—a form of address much in use among small shopkeepers with apparently undesirable customers. Smothering my wrath, I stated my business, and with what politeness I could summon up inquired when I should be allowed to proceed to Mukden. In the same surly tone he assured me that there was small hope of my ever getting there, and I had the curious experience of hearing the whole profession damned. No distinction could be made, he said, and he feared there was nothing left but to fire us all out of Newchwang without discrimination. The next day I learned that five minutes later he had informed a French correspondent, with whom he was on somewhat intimate terms, that my permit to proceed was lying in his desk at that very moment. In all probability it had been there upwards of a week.

At the same time I learned that going up to Mukden was not necessarily a consummation devoutly to be wished, and was likely to turn out somewhat differently from what I had expected. Such, indeed, has been the case. I had been informed that the viceregal authorities were preparing a "palace" for the correspondents at the Russian base. The "palace" materialized into nothing better than a Manchurian nobleman's "fu," or hut. Here the correspondents who are so unfortunate as to be detained are established as a "bureau," after the fundamental notion of the Russians for the conduct of all public affairs. Official reports are served on them regularly, from which they are at liberty to make abstracts for their papers, but to which they must not add a word. One day I was waiting for the censor to pass upon my dis-

patches. He was busy reading the dispatches of an English correspondent who had added a few details to the official report. Drawing his pencil through the whole thing, he exclaimed, "This man is not a correspondent; he is a spy."

But whatever may be thought of the active character of the correspondents as spies, much can be said of their passive capacity. It is a fact attested by the German official records that important movements of the French army during the Franco-Prussian War were often first discovered by the Germans in the columns of the French press. It is equally true that, should another European war involve France, the military, profiting by their bitter experience, are determined not to allow a single newspaper within, and if possible without, the borders of France to print a line bearing on the movements of the army and navy. This is an astonishing, perhaps dangerous, alternative, and it may never be realized; but it warns the press of limitations far more severe than any that have yet been imposed. It is probable that the heaven of the French experience is working in the present war, for never has the question of press censorship loomed larger in the eyes of a belligerent government than in the case of Russia in the far East today. A. B. R.

Japan's Harsh Treatment of the Press.

(Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

TOKIO, JAPAN, July 8th, 1904.

PROSECUTIONS OF the Japanese native daily newspapers are so frequent as not to attract attention any more. The great majority of these cases are for simple violations of the strict rules of the press censorship which practically exclude all real news except that which is embodied in the official bulletins issued by the war office from time to time.

Among the daily reports of the trials for violating the press regulations, once in a while a prosecution occurs in which it is alleged that the offender is a *rotan*, or Russian spy. One of these cases, involving the editor of a Japanese yellow journal, dragged along in the Yokohama district court for several weeks until it became notorious. During the trial the public procurator proved that the accused was in constant touch with St. Petersburg, and the cumulative mass of evidence was so strong that the defense bent all its efforts to secure a mitigation of the apprehended sentence. When the judge pronounced the sentence of eight years of imprisonment, with hard labor, the court-room, which was filled with auditors, resounded with the cries of "*Zama miro!*" "What an unbearable sight!" and "*Ii-kibida!*" "Good; it serves him right!"

Scarcely a day goes by that one does not read something like this: "M. Nagasawa, nominal editor, and C. Takahashi, nominal publisher, of the *Chuo*, were fined yen thirty and ten days' imprisonment and yen twenty and five days' imprisonment, respectively, in the Tokio district court, yesterday, for violating the rule against disclosing the movements of the fleet." This simply means that the people demand the news and the editors are forced to print it, rules or no

rules. As the Japanese is nothing if he is not subtle, he has readily discovered the way out of this dilemma. It is to keep the real editor and publisher in the background and to maintain a nominal editor and publisher to accompany the censor to jail after the paper has been on a literary debauch. The fines and salaries of these dummy editors and publishers are, of course, considerable, for the imprisonment is always with hard labor, which is far from a subtlety in Japan and deserves big pay. But, as everybody buys and reads the extra, or *gogwai*, and few people think much of a paper that does not kick up its heels and shake its fist in the face of the censor at least once a week, it is profitable in the end.

There is another side to the strict censorship as it is practiced in Japan which has not been dwelt on and yet is most important. While it is perhaps most logical that Russia should maintain a strict censorship, the opprobrium with which the correspondent is usually regarded in Japan is not only unreasonable, but is also highly prejudicial to the Japanese cause. Most of the correspondents are wasting valuable space in useless articles about Japanese life and character, when the government should actually employ them as national press agents to exploit before the Western world the masterly strategy of Japan's generals and the superb fighting qualities of her men who are winning battles at Nanshan Hill, Tehlitz, and Wafangow, or sinking *Petropavlovsk*s, torpedoing Russian destroyers, and bombarding Port Arthur.

An excellent example of this short-sighted policy on the part of the Japanese was furnished by the experience of the foreign correspondents with General Kuroki in one of the most important battles that preceded the crossing of the Yalu. They were not allowed to witness the operations, but even though kept in the rear they obtained a pretty complete account of the action. Out of the goodness of his heart General Kuroki allowed them finally to send out each a forty-word dispatch instead of the regulation twenty words, but by the time the censor had passed their telegrams, and their couriers had filed them in the telegraph office, which, by the way, turned out to be nearly halfway back to Seoul, the official reports had been out at Tokio twenty-four hours, and the meagre forty words did not add anything to the already published reports.

In an editorial the *Japan Weekly Mail* recently remarked on this subject: "The Japanese are doing themselves a great injury. They are making history, but they are not making historians. Are the splendid achievements of our soldiers and sailors to be read only in the dry-as-dust official records? The authorities ought to think of this seriously. They are sensible of the value of the world's sympathy and have spoken of it in the highest terms in their official utterances. But now they appear to have been overtaken by a complete indifference. Have they considered that they are deliberately hiding their candle under a bushel, and that when the time comes to set it on a hilltop there will be none to co-operate in the work?" T. D. M.

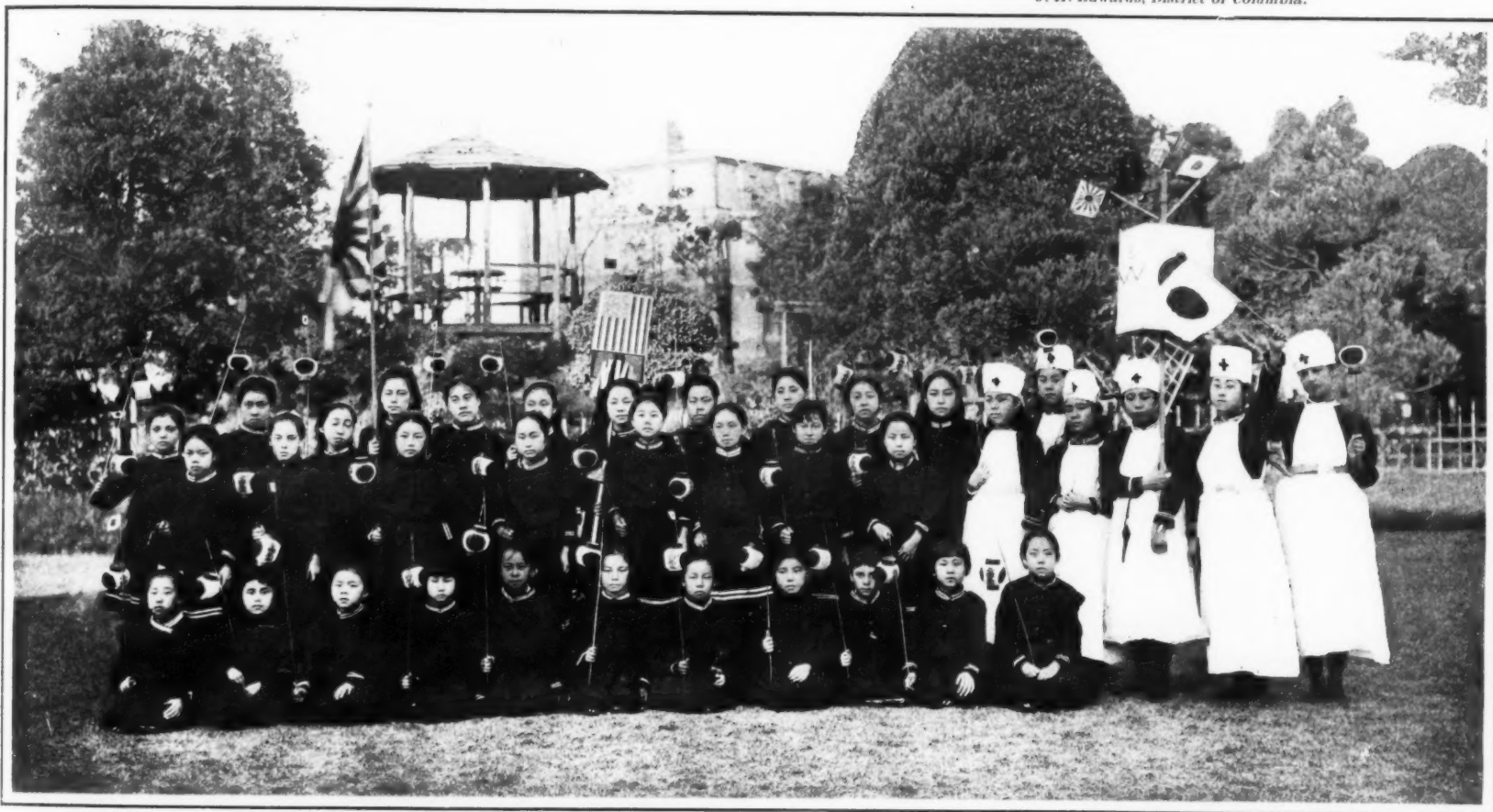
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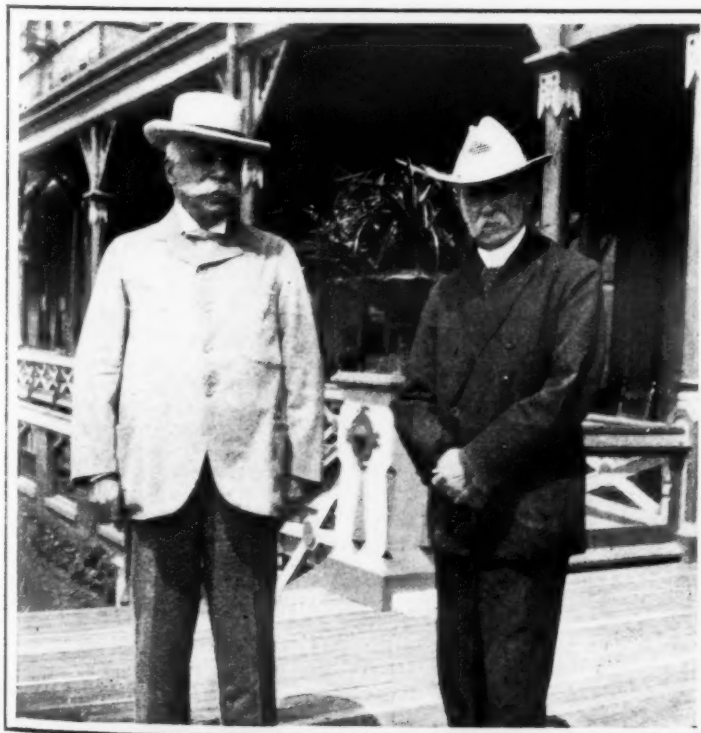
SPECTATORS OF THE SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S DRILL,
AT YOKOHAMA, LUNCHING ON
THE GROUNDS.
Eleanor Franklin, Japan.



LUXURY OF LABOR IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY—WORKMEN COOLED BY AN ELEC-
TRIC FAN AND SHADED BY AN UMBRELLA, WHILE WORKING ON THE SUB-
WAY OPPOSITE THE TREASURY BUILDING, AT WASHINGTON.
J. H. Edwards, District of Columbia.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) GIRLS OF THE FERRIS SEMINARY, AT YOKOHAMA, IN PROCESSION, CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG—NOW THE CUSTOMARY THING IN PARADES IN JAPAN.
C. F. McWilliams, Japan.



ADMIRAL DEWEY AND EX-MAYOR GEORGE B. WARREN, OF TROY, AT THE
ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH.
Harriet Quimby, New York.



EXCURSION STEAMER "MONOHANSETT," GENERAL GRANT'S DISPATCH-BOAT DURING THE CIVIL WAR,
WRECKED ON A REEF AT MISERY ISLAND, OFF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.
F. M. Blakely, Massachusetts.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—JAPAN WINS.

A LITTLE ART GALLERY IN WHICH THE PICTURE MAKERS HAVE HUNG WORKS POSSESSING MERIT AND CHARM.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE primary basis of the sharp August rise in the stock market was a very heavy short interest. It is a peculiarity of the human mind that it seems to seek extremes. A bull movement cannot be too strong and a bear depression cannot be too heavy, and so, after two years of extravagant speculation on a rising market, which was naturally followed by depression and liquidation, speculators swung to the bear side and sold as heavily as they had bought. A host of small brokers and bucket-shop keepers have urged their clients to take the short side of the market. Under all the circumstances it seemed to be the better side to take, and it was, as long as there was not too much company on that side. From every quarter of the country short sales were made, with the result that the market was tremendously over-sold.

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The extent of this short interest was not fully realized until a few daring manipulators began to test the market, and found that it readily responded to efforts to advance it. On every advance these speculators began to sell the market short, only to again discover that it was still over-sold. Finally, a sort of bear panic resulted, and this, aided by a little outside buying, and by shrewd and sharp manipulation by large interests who have been waiting patiently for over a year to get rid of their load of stocks, brought about the August bull movement.

There were certain special factors that accelerated the advance. For instance, the contest by the common stockholders of Ontario and Western against the trustees resulted in a struggle for control. It is a curious fact, as I have repeatedly pointed out, that minority interests often dominate great corporations. It will be recalled that the great Southern Railway system was controlled by the Morgan trust, though it was stated that Mr. Morgan owned little, if any, of the shares. And so the Ontario and Western has been in the hands of trustees who did not have to own any shares, because, as the stockholders allege, the trustees and directors had fixed up a little plan for their own benefit that insured to them perpetual control of the property.

In the action brought by the common stockholders of Ontario and Western, they point out that the trust control was to continue until all the preferred stock had been surrendered. All but about six shares have either been surrendered or located in the hands of the trustees or their friends, and the common stockholders, who are making such a plucky fight, asked the court to declare void and illegal and no longer outstanding the six shares of preferred stock on which the trustees hang their case. Of course the latter are exceedingly anxious to keep this juicy plum in their own control, and hence they have gone into the market to purchase liberally of the stock, and as the demand for the shares increased, the price gradually rose.

So with So. Pacific. The Harriman plan to load the company down with a tremendous issue of preferred stock was accepted everywhere as a handicap on the common shares, and speculators and investors began to sell their holdings of the latter and to sell the stock short. Harriman and his friends on the inside, who can at any time declare a dividend on So. Pacific common, came to the support of the stock, punished the shorts, and put the stock far beyond the figures at which it had been selling. The declaration of regular dividends on So. Pacific would warrant this rise, if nothing else at present would. Will the dividend be declared? Mr. Harriman may know, but outsiders must guess, and gamble on their guess.

Then, again, we had the rise in Union Pacific, which had behind it the stimulus of purchases to strengthen Harriman control on one side and to jeopardize it, possibly, on the other; for, if the Northern Securities decision should be in favor of the Harriman contention, as I pointed out when that decision was made, control of Union Pacific would give Harriman the key to the situation. The logic of that situation led to the belief that Harriman's opponents, among whom Hill must be included, might go into the market to acquire control of the Union Pacific.

It is certain that some one on the inside, as well as the outside, has been buying the stock, and that the buying has been strong and persistent—so strong that some have been led to the belief that this was a parr of a shrewd plan to make Union Pacific common more attractive than the convertible 4 per cent. bonds ahead of it. The holders of these bonds have the right to exchange them for common stock, and if the exchange were made profitable by a rise in U. P. common, beyond the selling price of the bonds, the bondholders would hasten, probably, to exchange their bonds for common shares. Or suppose Mr. Harriman should increase the dividend on the common to 4½ or 5 per cent. Would it not look more attractive than a 4 per cent. convertible bond? If the bonds were converted into stock, the company would not be obligated to pay a dividend or interest charges unless earned, while on the bonds the interest is a fixed

charge. These may be mere speculations regarding Union Pacific, but they lend interest to the situation and show that unless one is on the inside of a great corporation he speculates in its shares at great risk, whether he buys or sells.

Surely there is plenty still to be said on the bear side. The only crop on which we have fairly reliable figures, the wheat crop, shows a decided loss in this year's yield. Corn and cotton promise well, but are still in danger, and will be for weeks to come. The business depression has not disappeared and in some directions is obviously growing. Railroad earnings for July were unsatisfactory and the outlook does not improve. Worst of all, the cut in steel prices of from \$4 to \$7 a ton means an estimated decrease in the profits of the Steel Trust of several million dollars a year. That shrewd stock-market manipulator, John W. Gates, who has an intimate connection with the Republic Steel and Iron Company, may or may not have inspired the contract with the Pittsburg Steel Company, made by the Republic, which precipitated all the trouble in the iron market; but if he seeks to influence the stock market he has a club at hand ready for use. Apparently he is using it.

The Steel Trust shares held up under the first onslaught, but, unless the pools are re-formed and strengthened, the earnings of the trust for the current quarter must show a decided decline. They are not now sufficient to pay the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred. What a chance for the bears if this dividend should be cut in half, or passed! And what a chance for the bulls if the Steel Trust should suddenly secure control of Republic Iron and Steel and take it out of the market as a disturbing factor! But after it has done this it must reckon with the new Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, which is now ready for business on an extensive scale. Can the trust dominate the situation in dull times? I have said no, and I still believe so.

The ease in money continues, it is true, but reports from abroad indicate that

Continued on page 213



**"Hold Up
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says the highwayman to his victim. There is a safer way to "make" money. Thomas W. Lawson explains in the clearest, simplest manner the heretofore abstruse subject of High Finance, in the SEPTEMBER number of

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 212.

both Russia and Japan are about ready to negotiate heavy new war loans, and are willing to pay more than current interest rates to secure them. Will these government bonds look attractive to investors, or will the latter stick to Wall Street securities, paying a lower rate of interest than Japan and Russia are willing to pay? And how much of our surplus funds will go abroad if war loans are made especially attractive? How much of our surplus must go to the West and South to move the crops shortly? What would happen if money rates should be suddenly raised at a time when the bull manipulators, having sold their surplus stocks, began to change about and sell the market short, ready for another turn on the bear side?

"W." Detroit: No; by no means.
 "B." Pawtucket, R. I.: I can only answer telegrams when received.
 "S." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Note my weekly suggestions and comments.
 "M. B." New York: I can get no quotations on any of the oil stocks to which you refer.
 "B. S." Baltimore: I know nothing about it, but as a rule do not believe in Wall Street "tipsters."
 "A." New Hampshire: Tex. and Pacific, on its earnings and prospects, looks more attractive than Southern Railway common at this time.
 "J." Cleveland, O.: I do not regard it with favor. It is not yet a commercial success to any extent.
 "S." Baltimore: 1. Yes. 2. Loaning prices of stocks. 3. Yes; as a rule. 4. It is simply a helpful factor.
 "W." Columbus, O.: 1. When not influenced, yes; but influence usually predominates. 2. No. 3. I know of none.
 "S." Indianapolis, Ind.: At present Southern Railroad common has a better outlook than Wis. Central common or Chic. Gt. Western common.
 "W." Rochester, N. Y.: I regard it favorably, though I doubt if the rise in the market is permanent. It is by no means a high-class investment.
 "C." Corinth: The proposition would not commend itself to Wall Street parties. It is altogether too local, and too small for exploitation with profit.
 "R." Peoria, Ill.: 1. I see nothing more attractive in Steel common than any of the better low-priced industrial common shares. 2. Have nothing to do with it.
 "T. A. M." Wilmington: Compliance with requirements laid down in the preliminary note in my department is essential before any one can have a place on my preferred list. It certainly ought to be worth it.
 "H." Troy, N. Y.: Nothing official or semi-official regarding the dividend on So. Pacific can be obtained. Insiders want all there is in it for themselves. A conservative management would not at this time declare a dividend.
 "A. B. C. S." Southern Railroad common has no prospect of dividends, near or remote. It is no safer or surer than Erie common, but, on reaction, is good for a quick turn. 2. L. and N. has had a very fair advance. I would not be in haste to buy.
 "B." Salida, Col.: Conditions have not generally changed to such a degree as to warrant a continuous rise in the market. Its oversold condition has aided bull manipulation, and the short interest seems determined not to cover at present prices if it can hold out.
 "Ray." Buffalo, N. Y.: As I have repeatedly said, investment shares like the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania are not the safest to sell short. A small loss is always safe to take. I do not believe the market can stand much more of an advance, however.
 "Banker": 1. B. and O. is doing well and has a strong position in its field. 2. If the election is open to serious doubt the market's tendency will be to react, perhaps very decidedly, especially if money should become tight and the crop situation more uncertain. 3. Yes.
 "D." Jacksonville, Fla.: The bonds of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, offered around par and paying 4 per cent. are not better than many 4 per cent. railroad bonds selling at par on the exchange. It might be more difficult to dispose of the former in an emergency.
 "McC." Lawrence, Mass.: I would not care to be short of such a stock as Reading on a 10-point margin. The short interest has become dangerous by reason of its extent in all directions. Every bucket-shop has been putting its customers on the short side all over the country, I judge.
 "K." Rock Island, Ill.: The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street, and I can obtain no information regarding them. Private industrial concerns do not look attractive to speculators, because of the fact that if one wishes to sell his shares he may not always find a ready market at fair figures.
 "B." Jersey City, N. J.: The business of the company referred to has been placed on a very much more favorable basis this year; the earnings show better and prospects are slowly but surely improving. Whether it is time to buy or not, I cannot say. The stock seems to be readily absorbed on every decline.
 "H." Clarksburg, W. Va.: I certainly would not sacrifice my American Ice preferred just at a time when the new management is being put to a practical test with promising results. With normal weather a substantial surplus and restored credit will be the year's record, and that will be a very substantial gain.
 "W. T. K." Nichols, Conn.: 1. I do not understand your question. 2. I see no reason to expect a continuance of the bull movement, excepting in the maintenance of a short interest and manipulation for a rise. 3. Good investments are not yielding 5-12 per cent. profit. 4. I cannot understand your inquiry. Please write a little more plainly.
 "Fruit": 1. I have repeatedly said that United Fruit reports very large earnings, but that its business invites competition, and that the latter is growing. Va.-Car. Chemical also pays 3 per cent. and is in stronger hands. 2. I have also said that Pressed Steel Car was suffering seriously from the decline in all branches of the car-equipment business.
 "Oil." Newark, N. J.: 1. The receiver of the Greater New York Home Oil Company has been directed to sell all its property in the Beaumont region of Texas at auction. The property is of doubtful value, and yet it was stocked at more than \$3,000,000, and had over 2,500 shareholders. 2. The claim is made that the Frisco road earned 5 per cent. on the common stock last year.
 "G." New York: The dissolution of a voting trust simply puts the stock of a road in the hands of the stockholders, or rather the majority of them, and takes it away from the trustees. It makes it, therefore, less liable to manipulation, and puts a premium on its purchase. For this reason it is liable to become more active, but this does not necessarily mean that it will advance.
 "S. St." New York: 1. Seaboard Air Line has been favorably affected by various rumors, to the effect that new interests are desirous of obtaining control. The Goulds and the Wabash have been mentioned among others. Speculatively, the preferred, therefore, may have merit for a quick turn.

The rumors cannot be verified. 2. Unable to get satisfactory information or explanation.
 "F." Philadelphia: 1. The admitted debts of J. L. McLean & Co. are put at \$100,000. The firm had been expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange and was not a member of the Stock Exchange. It constantly claimed a high grade of credit, and had every appearance of doing a large business. I have repeatedly advised my readers to be extremely careful in the selection of their brokers. 2. Consult a lawyer.
 "S." Hagerstown, Md.: 1. I would have nothing at all to do with them. Not the best kind of people to deal with. 2. I do not see anything more promising in Southern Railway common than in Texas Pacific, Wabash preferred, or Erie common. Some of the cheaper industrials that are paying dividends are worthy of greater attention. A very general bull tip on Southern Railway, both common and preferred, has been circulated.
 "B. 22." Homestead, Penn.: The rise in So. common, which I predicted when it was selling around 60, was justified by reports from those who had much to do with the property and who stated that, on its earnings, it must shortly sell much higher. These parties still make similar statements, but the stock has had an advance of nearly twenty points. You must therefore use your own judgment. I had rather be on the long than on the short side.
 "R." Charlestown, Mass.: The season, while the weather has not been very warm, has been fairly favorable, and the results, I am assured, will be most satisfactory. The work of up-building is somewhat slow and the results may not immediately justify an advance, but the stock moves readily on very light purchases, which indicates that it is strongly held and that the purchasing movement would advance it rapidly. I would advise patience for a long pull.
 "H." Kennett Square, Penn.: Con. Lake Superior has been reorganized on such a conservative basis, compared with its water-logged condition at the outset, that its prospects now are regarded very favorably. With a revival in the iron industry it may prove a very agreeable surprise to its stockholders. It is too early to indicate what it can do, but its fixed charges will no doubt be fully met, even in dull times. I would not sacrifice my shares.
 "S. S. S." Mass.: 1. The presidential outlook is unchanged. The betting is a fair indication of public belief in the result, and it indicates that Roosevelt's election is very generally anticipated. Many things may happen before election day. 2. Too much company on the short side of Atchison has given the common greater strength than it would otherwise have had. It is not a good thing to trade on slender margins. I do not believe that business is reviving, or that a bull movement is now warranted.
 "Alpha." Louisville: Preference continued for six months. While Southern Railway common, in view of the improbability of a dividend declaration anywhere in the near future, looks high enough, it seems to be strongly supported by large holders who stimulate purchases by promises of increased business growing out of the expected heavy cotton crop. Hence the danger of short sales. The ordinary vicissitude of the situation would seem to justify the belief that it will sell lower before election day.
 "G." Nashville, Tenn.: How much of a rise in the local tractions, and especially in Metropolitan, is due to manipulation has not yet been disclosed. The guarantee of 7 per cent. dividends has never been regarded as very substantial by those who have examined it closely, nor have the earnings justified the guarantee. Inside interests repudiate reports regarding a new combination, but their secrets are well kept, and we may not have had the whole truth. Manhattan looks more attractive from the investment standpoint.
 "A. B. C." Lowell: 1. The first firm to which you refer is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. Am unable to get a rating, but understand that it is regarded favorably. The second is not a member of the exchange. 2. It is difficult to advise regarding the matters to which you refer. The business is precarious, and the safest are those who are not engaged actively in speculative transactions, but who deal rather with investment securities. 3. The Electric company's shares are not dealt in on our exchange, and I have no report available for examination.
 "S." George, Va.: 1. Veteran speculators make it a rule, when the market turns against them, to take a small loss promptly rather than incur a greater risk. 2. Investors who care little for the speculators' side of the market have bought stocks for investment account more freely since January 1st. 3. Investment purchases helped the market, but a very extensive and dangerous short interest helped it more. When the investment demand has been satisfied and the short interest has been eliminated, a reaction will be most natural, and it ought to come before election day.
 "S. H." Bangor, Me.: 1. It is said that the advance in Reading has been materially assisted by purchases made on account of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania roads. How much of the advance in Balto. and Ohio, Union Pacific, and some other stocks is due to purchases from the inside, by interested corporations, may be disclosed later on. 2. The reports of the Col. and Southern do not indicate that there is any reason for an advance in the stock. 3. The earnings of Rock Island for the past year show very little of a surplus applicable to dividends on the common. The increase in expenses has been astonishingly large.
 "A. T." Indianapolis: 1. Either Atchison common is selling too high, or the preferred too low. The prices of the two indicate that the common has been manipulated for an advance. 2. I would not sacrifice my Wabash B debentures at this time. They seem to be accumulated by insiders on every decline. 3. If a group of leading capitalists, as alleged, is really making a united effort to sustain the market until after the election, in the hope of inaugurating a bull movement then, it will take serious adverse factors to change the situation. Some believe that the purpose is to stimulate an advance before election and be prepared, after that event, to raid the market.
 "E. E." Easton, Penn.: 1. The earnings of the National Enameling and Stamping Company for the past year show a deficit of nearly \$300,000, after the payment of dividends. Last year they showed a surplus of over \$400,000. 2. The steel-trade war, which seems to have disrupted all the pools in steel and iron products, excepting that in rails, must obviously hurt the Steel Trust more than any one else, because of its enormous volume of business and the fact that some of its competitors, notably the Lackawanna company, are not so enormously over-capitalized. This is evidenced by the fact that the Lackawanna's 5 per cent. bonds sell at par, while the Steel Trust second 5s are below 80.
 "C." Chatham, N. Y.: 1. It stands well, but is not a Wall Street stock, and you might not always find a ready market for it. 2. Amer. Ice preferred is entitled to cumulative dividends in arrears. I learn that the credit of the company has greatly improved this year, that its floating indebtedness is being rapidly liquidated, and that if its business continues throughout the rest of the summer and fall on as favorable a basis as it has thus far this year, it will be in much stronger shape when the next annual meeting is held. There are better prospects of the ultimate payment of dividends on the preferred than there are of dividends on such stocks as Southern Railway common and Erie common, selling at about the same price.
 "S. F." Denver: 1. It is said that the earnings of the Interborough, or New York Subway Company, show over 1 per cent. on the stock from the surplus earnings of the Manhattan Elevated, which it has leased, and that this showing is made after the payment of all fixed charges. This looks like an exaggerated statement. It certainly is premature, but it is given to partly explain the rise of Interurban stock from 90 to over 140 in the past two months. 2. Amer. Inter. Mer. Marine will no doubt

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suffer from the tremendous war of the ocean steamship lines, but the more vigorous the contest the sooner it will end in peace. The war in ocean rates and the contest among the steel and iron makers are not wholesome signs of better things.
 "Marquise": 1. I do not believe that Steel common and Chic. Gt. Western common, on their merits and earnings, should sell much higher, although a favorable combination with some of the great railroad systems might ultimately favor the latter. 2. Railroad shares are regarded as more stable and conservative than most industrials. 3. Int. Paper and U. S. Realty common have only speculative value and are among the cheap industrials, which are a favorite gamble only when the market takes an active turn. 4. On reactions Erie and Reading always appear attractive, though it is said that both So. Railroad and Wabash are being prepared for greater activity on the better showing that they are expected to make. Whether these expectations will be met or not, I cannot say. 5. All the cheap industrial common shares are liable some day to become more popular, but they are only good for the patient man in Wall Street to hold. When N. Y. Transportation was around five I suggested that it might some day take an upward turn. Those who bought it could have sold it recently at an advance of 21-2 points, or a rise of 50 per cent. If the shares had been offered at 50, and risen to 75, this would have been regarded as a heavy profit, but it is the same in each instance. 6. The patient man is the winner in Wall Street. I advised the purchase of the stock you mention when it was selling at about 4 or 5. It has sold higher than the price you paid for it, and ought to do so again if what I hear regarding the company's earnings is correct, as I believe it to be. If you have a chance to take a profit then and do not take it, it will be your own fault.
 Continued on page 214.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 213.

"Porterco": 1. Any local attorney in your place could recommend a lawyer better than I could. 2. Wesley M. Oler is president of the American Ice Company. The stock seems to be readily absorbed on every decline.

"B." Washington, D. C.: The claim is made that U. P. is earning 10 per cent., and that it can readily be placed on a 5 per cent. basis. This would not be regarded as a conservative action, but Harriman interests are not always governed by conservatism. The rise in the market has not been justified unless there are special reasons to account for it, and only the insiders know what these reasons are. They have outsiders at a disadvantage. I would cover at a favorable opportunity. It is said that an attempt will be made to have U. P. common cross the convertible bonds so as to lead the holders of the latter to convert their bonds into stock, and thus wipe out the interest on the former as a fixed charge.

"M." Dayton, O.: 1. No one can accurately predict the course of human events. If the business depression passes quickly (which is against all precedent); if crops are large (and it is too early to judge of this); if the presidential election involves no change in Federal policy (who knows?); and if the war in the East is not prolonged so that other nations are embroiled in it (a most uncertain condition), the market under strong bull pressure, may be substantially advanced before the year's close. With all the uncertainties of the situation I do not see how confidence can be restored within the next few months. A sharp decline in any direction would carry the whole market with it. 2. The stock to which you refer was accumulated by the company from 16 up to over 20, I am told, on the last decline.

NEW YORK, August 25th, 1904.

JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I HAVE lately had something to say in this column concerning new forms of insurance adopted by standard companies for the benefit of children. Child-endowment insurance may be secured in one of two ways. One form of policy is issued to mature at the age of eighteen, twenty-one, or twenty-five, as desired, with premiums payable in a single sum or annually, and providing either for no return in case of death before maturity, or for return of all premiums paid without interest, the cost being slightly greater under the latter provision. This form of policy makes provision for the child at the age at which the policy matures, when its face value becomes payable together with the surplus profits. The other form of child's endowment is issued on a life of two years old or more at the same premium rate, and is charged at the age of twenty-one, and provides, in the event of death before the age of fifteen, for the return of the premiums paid. On attaining the age of fifteen a medical examination must be undergone, after which, if the child passes, the policy becomes in force for its full amount as a regular policy, and shares in all the privileges and options of the regular endowment at maturity. Should the child fail to pass the medical examination at the age of fifteen the policy is continued as before, the risk being limited to the premiums paid, and must be surrendered for cash at the end of its dividend period. The surrender values under this child's endowment are the same as under a regular endowment with the exception that the paid-up value is limited to the amount of premiums paid should the child fail to pass the medical examination at the age of fifteen. Should the child pass the examination the policy has all the privileges and surrender values of a regular endowment.

"W. A.," Kingman, Ariz.: Of the total disbursements of the company last year, of a little over \$1,000,000, nearly \$700,000 were expended for expenses of management, a very high percentage. I would much prefer a stronger and older concern.

"U. S. Navy Veteran," Orange, N. J.: An annuity does not mean insurance, excepting in the sense that it insures the beneficiary a stated income throughout his life. Any of the largest insurance companies, like the Mutual Life, the Equitable, or the New York Life, will sell you an annuity.

"R. M.," Boston: 1. The case against the Mutual Reserve of New York in the English House of Lords was decided adversely to the company. The House of Lords upheld the action of the Court of Appeals in canceling the policy and ordering all premiums returned, and the Lord Chancellor in giving judgment described the policy as tricky and intentionally ambiguous. 2. Not under the circumstances.

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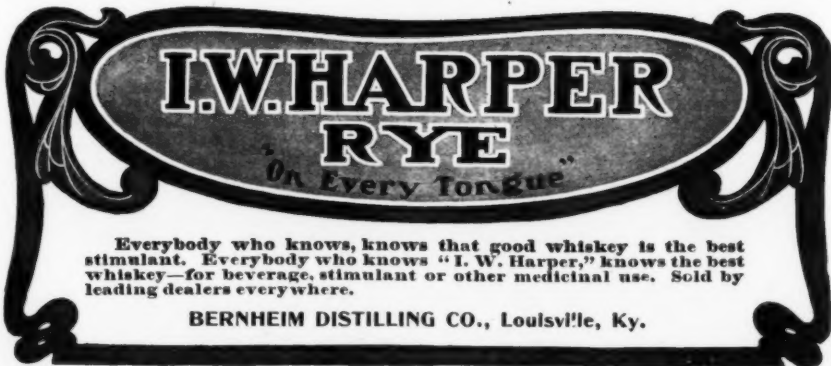
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Business Chances Abroad

IN NO PART of the world outside of Europe and, perhaps, South Africa, are the chances for building up a good trade in American products better than in India, and yet that country has been strangely neglected by our exporters, so that out of \$250,000,000 worth of goods imported annually the United States last year had only about 1.5 per cent. of the trade, while the United Kingdom had about 67 per cent., and Germany, France, and Belgium, in the order named, the larger part of the remainder. About 50 per cent. of the imports are cotton goods and the next largest are iron and steel manufactures. In both of these the United States should be able to compete successfully with any other country. In the opinion of our consul-general at Calcutta, Mr. R. F. Patterson, if a direct line of steamships were established between New York and Calcutta, sailing regularly—not less than once every month, and oftener when the trade increased to warrant it—the passage not to be more than forty days, so that importers could rely upon receiving their goods at specified times; and if our exporters would put active, capable men in the field to exploit the markets of the country, our trade would be increased many fold within a very short time. There are no restrictions on trade in India, and there is no reason why our exporters should not compete successfully with those of the United Kingdom, especially in cotton goods and all manufactures of iron and steel. The only obstacle is the want of more rapid transit for their goods and more determined efforts to secure the business. Such a steamship line as suggested by Mr. Patterson would be sure to receive return cargoes, as our imports from India are now large and constantly increasing, amounting to about \$35,000,000 last year.

WHILE a large amount of American capital is invested in Mexico and is yielding satisfactory returns, and while the opportunities for a profitable trade in that country are many, Mexico is no place for a man without money, nor for a man who is looking for employment of a common kind. Such are the opinions expressed by Vice-Consul-General Conley, of Mexico City, in a long communication to our State Department on this subject. There is room in Mexico, Mr. Conley says, for the engineer—electrical, mining, mechanical, or civil—the architect, the veterinarian, the scientific agriculturist, the practical man in any line. If he has such an education, good health, and possesses the stuff that pioneers are made of, the chances are that he will be ultimately successful in Mexico, from a pecuniary standpoint. The probabilities are that he will not do as well at the start as he would have done in the United States, and that he never will do as well if he is the sort of a man to continue to work for a salary; but if he is of a disposition to climb to an independent basis and work out his own fortune, the materials for it are at hand. But Mr. Conley is at pains to emphasize the fact that Mexico is not a place for the American common laborer under any circumstances. It is absolutely impossible for him to compete with the native Mexican, and he should be prevented by every possible means from going there.

MADAGASCAR, the French island dependency, has certain valuable timbers peculiar to the island, such as ebony, palissander, rose, and other hard woods, which are much in demand by ship-builders and cabinet-makers all over the world, and the exportation of which offers an excellent and profitable trade opening for some enterprising American ship-owners. The ebony of Madagascar is already very much in vogue on the Hamburg market. There is also an ample supply of a very heavy wood called "lalona," which is imputrescible, even after thirty years' immersion in salt water. Our consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, Mr. William H. Hunt, says that all merchants interested in the outlook should apply in the first place to Mr. Louis Marquet, Sainte Marie, Madagascar (letters preferably to be written in

French), when all particulars will be furnished. The timber-export trade from Madagascar is one that is arousing some interest just now, in view of the results of the scientific explorations of the forests so admirably conducted by the French.

THE CHAMBER of commerce of Cadiz, Spain, is to establish a commercial museum which will be of advantage to American manufacturers seeking trade in that country. The central government has already donated the sum of 10,000 pesetas (\$1,930) toward the expenses of same for the present year. The museum is to be a permanent exhibition of natural and manufactured products, with a bureau of information, divided into three groups, viz.: (1) Products of the provinces; (2) products of the rest of Spain; (3) products of foreign countries.

FIGURES showing the quantity of English coal imported into Germany through German ports during the first six months of 1901, 1902, and 1903 should be of interest to mine owners and coal dealers in the United States. It appears that the shipments for each of these years was nearly two and a half million tons. Surely, if England can make such a showing, the United States, with its enormous coal-fields, should make an effort to secure a share of this trade.

A GERMAN financial paper publishes a report from Calcutta to the effect that India is a large consumer of cheap parasols. During the year ended March 31st last almost 2,250,000 were imported. They were bought principally by the better classes. If the coolies also should become acquainted with them—and a beginning has already been made—the demand for parasols would grow immensely. The kind wanted is of course the cheapest possible.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to three new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest St. Louis exposition picture reaching us by September 1st; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by November 1st, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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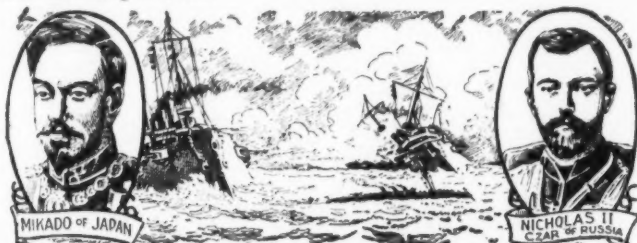
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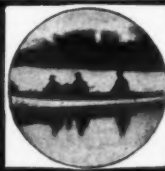
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